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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-94-101  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-94-101

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25 May 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Further on Pacific Basin Economic Council Meeting

### Mahathir Delivers Keynote Address

BK2505100194 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 May 94 pp 1, 2

[By Manan Osman and S. Jayakrishna]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon.—The Pacific community must not be inward-oriented and discriminatory towards the rest of the world, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said today. He said they must be open to the world, to exports, and investments technology and comprehensive economic penetration of the rest of the world.

"We would be foolish if we of the Pacific get together in order to circle our wagons to raise the barricades and to keep everyone else out," he said in his keynote address at the 27th International General Meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) at Shangri-la Hotel.

Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and Colombian Minister of Foreign Trade Dr. Juan Manuel Santos also addressed the meeting, which has as its theme "Profiting from Pacific Dynamism: Opportunities and Challenges for the Private Sector."

More than 700 participants, including economic ministers and top businessmen from the Asia-Pacific region are taking part in the three-day meeting held here for the first time.

"Our Pacific Era must so be built upon the firm foundation of a liberalising Pacific economic system that is fast reducing the obstacles to the flow of goods and services," Dr. Mahathir said.

"We owe it to the world and to ourselves to also proceed on the basis of lowering the obstacles to businesses located outside the Pacific Rim. A mercantilist Pacific makes as much sense as a mercantilist Canada or a mercantilist Japan or a mercantilist United States."

Dr. Mahathir said even as the Pacific community was committed to open regionalism at the global level and open superregionalism at the Pacific level, it must be committed to open regionalism in all the various regional schemes which they embarked upon.

He said the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the free trade area between Australia and New Zealand (Anzcerta) must all seek to reduce the barriers to external economies as well as the participating member states. He said the same must hold for whatever was tried in East Asia.

"The East Asian scheme or economic cooperation, including the East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), which has been the victim of so much deliberate misinformation, must be wedded to this idea of open regionalism."

Dr. Mahathir said peace and stability were essential prerequisites for the Pacific Age. He said that without peace and stability, all the basic assumptions of progress had to go back to the drawing board.

"Fortunately for us in the Pacific, not perhaps for 15 years has the strategic environment been so conducive for peace and stability. In so many parts of the Pacific peace and stability have already broken out or are being strengthened."

He said he was aware of the conflict potential in the Korean peninsula that could change the entire strategic picture and future of the Pacific.

"I know of the possibility of the division of Canada. I am aware of the issues in Mexico and some of the internal security concerns in North and Central America. But I am confident that China will not break up that the Japanese are not going to lose their sense and there will be no violent maritime conflict in the region. All these and other security issues will be thrown up in the course of time and cannot be dealt with the old mindset of confrontation power and deterrence which can never create warm and cooperative peace, which can only guarantee the rigidifying of a status quo and the vicious circle of enmity, armament suspicion, and hatred."

Dr. Mahathir said there were now tremendous opportunities to go by a different path, to cooperate with those whom one disagreed or whom one had yet to come to an agreement. He said there were so many opportunities to work with those whose perspectives and interests differed from one's own yet presented possibilities of harmonisation, or at worst, an agreement to agree to disagree without being disagreeable.

He urged Pacific countries to work together intimately and diligently to build a Pacific Peace "worthy of the name of the ocean which washes our shores."

He said it also seemed somewhat obvious that the Pacific countries should build not only a community of cooperative peace but also mutual prosperity.

Dr. Mahathir said he believed that there were at least two pillars for such an endeavour which should be stressed at this point in time.

"The first is to ensure a Pacific market system which unleashes the ferocious force of enterprise and catalyses all the synergistic potential of the Pacific, and the second is to ensure the development of a Pacific economic system firmly wedded to open regionalism. We have seen the bankruptcy of the central command economy. On the other hand, we have seen what can be done when markets are opened and liberated and when goods and services are freed to respond to the commands of the marketplace rather than the specific targets and dictates of bureaucrats, planners, and politicians. We have seen what China has been able to achieve, what Vietnam has been able to accomplish. We should seek the further opening of the transition economies and the wedding of



all our economies to the market system. However macho we are on the Pacific, we must never forget the global community. I believe we must escape the trap that has been a source of weakness in Western Europe. It is very difficult to find Europeans who believe that they are incredibly Eurocentric. At the same time, I am confident most of you will agree with me when I say that it is difficult to find Europeans who are not in fact, whether they know it or not, incredibly Eurocentric."

Dr. Mahathir also reminded Pacific countries that the Pacific Era would be still born if they quarrelled and fought among themselves or divided the Pacific or created discriminatory trading blocs, drew a line down the Pacific, or unwilling to extend to each other the normal rules and regulations—like the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status—that were the norms between trading economies.

He added that to try to build a Pacific community along the lines of the European Community would be extremely disruptive and damaging to the long-term building of a Pacific community.

#### **Mahathir Meets UK, Colombian Ministers**

*BK2405131094 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0733 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 24 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Colombian Foreign Trade Minister Dr. Juan Manuel Santos and British Trade Minister Richard Needham Tuesday, called on Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed at the Prime Minister's Department. Dr. Santos and Dr. Mahathir discussed bilateral matters of mutual interest during their 45-minute meeting. Dr. Santos, who is here to attend the Pacific Basin Economic Conference (PBEC), was accompanied by an official.

Later, Dr. Mahathir received Needham, who was accompanied by the British High Commissioner to Malaysia Duncan Slater. Needham, who arrived Monday night for an overnight visit to discuss Malaysian-British trade relations, spent about 20 minutes with Dr. Mahathir. Approached by reporters when he emerged from the meeting, Needham said: We had a friendly discussion and now I'm going to lunch. I will see you later.

#### **SRV Prime Minister's Speech**

*BK2405114194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 May 94*

["Text" of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's speech at the 27th general meeting of the Pacific Basin Economic Council in Kuala Lumpur; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: First, I would like to express my sincere thanks to His Excellency Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, a very close friend of mine and the Pacific Basin Economic Cooperation

Council [PBEC], for having provided me with the opportunity to attend this important forum and exchange views with all of you who have contributed to the dynamic economic growth in the Pacific region.

We Vietnamese often liken our country to a balcony that faces the Pacific Ocean and enjoys the fresh air and also bears the brunt of all the storms from the sea. Therefore, we attach great importance to all developments in the Pacific Basin.

Speaking of the Pacific Basin, especially the eastern rim, people think not only of devastating earthquakes and storms but also of protracted and fierce wars that lead to consequences that were far more serious than natural disasters and that set up barriers among regional countries.

Over the past centuries, many nations in the eastern rim of the Pacific Basin were colonial or semicolonial countries and served as suppliers of raw materials and labor to metropolitan countries. Meanwhile, except for Japan, the economies of the aforementioned nations were seriously affected by slow development and backwardness. The situation has basically changed now. All of those nations have regained independence, and wars have ended. Confrontation has been eliminated, and the trend for peace and cooperation has been established and developed with each passing day. People are surprised at and admire the marvelous economic achievements of many countries in this region where repeated waves of development have given birth to many rising dragons that are making their presence felt strongly in the world market, thus heralding the start of the Pacific era.

The role of the Pacific region in the world economy has been consolidated with each passing day, and as His Excellency Prime Minister Mahathir predicted at last year's conference in Seoul, by the year 2020, the Pacific economies will be 2.5 times greater than that of Western Europe, provided that the Pacific Basin countries do not shoot themselves in the foot.

The dynamic development of the Pacific economies has not only brought about well-being for the regional people but also created favorable opportunities for the business circle all over the world. With a population of billions, East Asia and Southeast Asia form a large market and a big source of labor. Especially, the people in the region have a tradition of diligence, education, and skill. Many regional countries have a substantial need for capital, technology, and management experiences and as such, create a booming market for investment and trade.

Located at the intersection of the world's busiest sea and air transportation networks and due to their development needs, regional countries give top priority to infrastructure development. This move creates no insignificant investment and business opportunities. Furthermore, the abundance of rich natural resources in the region is also an important factor for development and business attractiveness. The social and political stability in each country and the trend for peace and



cooperation in the region created a reliable environment for business. The trend for regionalization in combination with that for globalization is developing, including Malaysia's initiative on the East Asia Economic Cooperation Forum. This has further strengthened the business opportunities in the Pacific. It is our hope and belief that this trend would not lead to confrontation between the economic blocs and closed trade, but step up the broadening of regionalization through efforts to further explore the agenda of discussions of the previous conference, thus contributing to increasing business opportunities to a significant degree.

The vitality of the Pacific region, therefore, is creating important opportunities that should not be missed. The Pacific Basin, however, is very large and not a homogeneous entity. The countries in the region are at different economic development levels and sociopolitical structures. They experience different historical circumstances and cultural traditions. Besides, there are still latent sources of possible significant confrontation in the region. Though peace and cooperation for the sake of development is becoming the prevalent trend, the region has not been perfectly peaceful at all times and in all places. Moreover, while cooperation is often coupled with competition, the only way to suppress any possibility of confrontation is dialogue for the sake of enhancing mutual understanding and trust, thus further developing cooperation both inside and out of the region for peace, stability, and prosperity of the region and each of the countries.

The undeniable conditions to ensure the basic interests are mutual respect, understanding of one's national self esteem and cultural traditions, avoidance of coercive imposition, and politicalization and ideologicalization of trade ties and cooperation. In other words, the principle of diversity in unity will help us reduce confrontation and increase opportunity. I strongly trust that dynamic development coupled with sincere cooperation among the countries, politicians, and businessmen will open promising potential for prosperity for us.

Ladies and gentlemen, like other countries in the region, our country also has favorable geographic location, diversified natural resources, and especially the industrious, curious, and skillful people who can adjust quickly to the new environment. Recognizing the opportunity and challenge facing the developing countries including Vietnam, we have been persistent in the past several years in our renovation policy, in the development of the market-oriented economy, and the expansion of international cooperation. Achievements reached during the renovation process help us to gradually settle our economic development and to create new opportunity for domestic and foreign businessmen. The Vietnamese economy nowadays is developing, inflation has been repressed, export and foreign investment are on the rise at fast speed. The sociopolitical stability further improves the favorable environment for foreign and domestic investors.

We are ushering our country into a new development stage in which we will gradually practice industrialization and modernization. We have great demand in industrial capital and business and management expertise. This is a new opportunity for foreign investors and businessmen.

It is true that the infrastructure of Vietnam is still inadequate. It is quite understandable in the case of a backward agriculture country that had been seriously devastated by long wars. We are concentrating our energy to resolve the situation by reserving most of development aid for construction and upgrading public roads, ports, airports, and power and water supply networks. Many opportunities are widely open for businessmen to participate in the development process in such forms like bidding, joining investment capital, including the formula of construct-operate-transfer.

It is also true that our legal system is imperfect. It still allows annoying procedures. We are well aware of this weakness and are trying to overcome it. We also trust that the international cooperation will help us with valuable experiences and opportunities to train our staff and improve our management style.

One great favorable element for both us and foreign businessmen is that Vietnam's foreign relations are expanding quickly. Nowadays Vietnam has fine relations with all neighboring countries, is actively preparing to join ASEAN with full membership, and is participating in other institutions in the Asia Pacific region.

Vietnam has established normal cooperative relationship with international organizations, improved its relations with most Asian, European, Middle East, African, and American countries. A vivid example of cooperation opportunity with Vietnam is the developing relations between Malaysia and Vietnam. The fine relations reflect not only the warm and trustful atmosphere between the leaders and peoples of the two countries, but also the ever-increasing cooperative relations on culture, economy, science, and technology. The Vietnamese-Malaysian cooperation is an indication of the South-South cooperation and the regional cooperation developing in Southeast Asia.

Ladies and gentlemen, the new vitality of the Vietnam's economy is encouraged by the vitality of the Pacific region and by the open door policy of diversification and multidirection that Vietnam has been pursuing persistently. I am delighted at the knowledge of future visits to Vietnam of many distinguished guests who are present here today. The door to Vietnam is always open wide to welcome you. You will have a chance to know the traditional hospitality of Vietnamese people and witness potential of our country and business opportunities that will bring benefit for both sides.

I thank you and wish you a successful conference.



**SRV Minister Meets U.S. Businessmen**

*BK2405015594 Hanoi VNA in English 1423 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 23—Mr. Do Quoc Sam, minister and head of the State Planning Committee, and Mr. Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister, met in Kuala Lumpur this morning a delegation of 60 American businessmen, who are attending the forum of leaders of the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC).

Minister Do Quoc Sam and Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan informed them of the Vietnamese Government's policy as well possibilities for American businessmen to do business in Vietnam, and answered their questions relating to their intention to invest in the new emerging market.

The meeting took place in a cordial and open atmosphere.

**Malaysian Minister Opens Conflict Resolution Forum**

*BK2305145594 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0421 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Penang, May 23 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Asia Pacific region will be able to prosper by putting aside differences which obstruct progress and bringing together commonalities which enhance harmony, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said. If Malaysia, with its plural society, could succeed in forging [word indistinct] situations among its people, there was hope that the Asia Pacific region, with its diverse states and communities, would also be able to succeed, he added.

Countries in the Asia Pacific region should never allow Western nations to use the issue of human rights, democracy and economic development as a cudgel to ensure conformity with the new world order in the Western image, he said when opening a conference here Sunday.

The five-day conference on Conflict Resolution in the Asian Pacific region: Culture, Problem-Solving and

Peacemaking, organised by the Malaysian Science University, is being attended by about 120 scholars, policy-makers and practitioners from 278 countries in the Asia Pacific region.

It is time that countries in the Asia Pacific region let no one doubt that our future would be shaped by us and not others, as sovereign nations, we must construct our own agenda for our future and not allow it to be dictated by others, Abdullah said.

The Asia Pacific region was in a comfortable position to pursue its own strategic goals that would neatly fit its distinctive cultures, histories, circumstances and national requirements, he said.

In this context, he added, the least Asian countries were [word indistinct] positioned to work out and solve their problems relating to nuclear proliferation.

As an example, he said North and South Korea, together with China and Japan, could negotiate [words indistinct] in efforts to resolve the current issue between North and South Korea.

Abdullah said the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries were already on their way towards framing their own security agenda under the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).

ASEAN could set not only the manner but also the pace with which it would deal with peacemaking mechanisms and the avoidance of conflict situations by relying on its own experience and cultural tradition.

The first ARF meeting in (?Bangkok) in July would test its relevance and usefulness, he said. He also hoped for greater openness and readiness by the West to understand and appreciate Eastern perspectives as the East had done on many international issues.

Differences between Western and Eastern perspectives are in fact reconcilable for as long as their ultimate objective remains one of mutual respect and justice. Where there is neither respect nor justice, there could be no peace and violence would ensue, he said.



## Japan

### Reaction to Resumption of U.S. Framework Talks

#### Foreign Minister Comments

OW2405140494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1355 GMT  
24 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa announced Tuesday that Japan and the United States have agreed to resume “framework” trade talks stalled since February.

Kakizawa said the two countries have struck a deal on three points to pave the way for reopening the bilateral negotiations on the “priority” industry issues—Japanese Government procurement of medical and telecommunications equipment, autos and auto parts, and insurance business.

Among the three points agreed by the two countries is the nature of “objective criteria,” demanded by the U.S. for measuring the openness of Japanese markets, Kakizawa said.

Kakizawa said Tokyo and Washington have agreed not to use numerical targets as “objective criteria” when assessing foreign penetration into the Japanese markets. He also said he is convinced that Washington will not resort to punitive measures in dealing with trade problems with Japan.

The agreement came after on-and-off talks since Thursday between Sozaburo Okamatsu, Japanese vice international trade and industry minister for international affairs and Deputy Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi for economic affairs, representing Japan, and Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky and Bowman Cutter, deputy director of the White House National Economic Council, representing the U.S.

Based on the so-called “framework” accord reached last July between then Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton, the two countries launched a set of formal market-opening negotiations.

The talks, however, collapsed in February at a Washington meeting between Clinton and then Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa mainly due to a U.S. demand for specifying “objective criteria.” Japan has been opposed to the demand, saying such measures would lead to “managed trade” and fearing Washington would resort to sanctions if such targets are not met.

Under the framework accord, Japan is committed to significantly reducing its huge trade surplus by expanding domestic demand and opening its markets wider to foreign goods and services.

#### Foreign Minister Briefs Media

OW2405160494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1545 GMT  
24 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Japan is convinced that the United States will not resort to punitive actions in dealing with bilateral trade problems now that it has dropped demands for the use of numerical targets in assessing foreign access to Japanese markets, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said Tuesday [24 May] night.

Kakizawa told a press conference that Japan and the U.S. basically agreed to resume the stalled trade framework talks and not to use numerical targets as “objective criteria” for measuring foreign market access.

“Both sides also agreed to introduce ‘qualitative and quantitative’ criteria (to measure the progress of imports in penetrating Japanese markets) and not to use a single criterion to judge (the openness of Japan’s markets), so we’re convinced that sanctions will not be implemented,” Kakizawa said.

The trade talks collapsed in February because of differences over the definition of “objective criteria.” Tokyo rejected U.S. demands for what Japanese officials criticized as “numerical targets” for specifying market shares of U.S. products in the Japanese market.

Kakizawa said Tuesday’s accord on resumption of the framework talks brought Tokyo and Washington to the “starting line, not the goal.”

The schedules for negotiations over specific areas are to be worked out in later consultations with the U.S., Kakizawa said, adding he hopes negotiations for each working group will be carried out simultaneously.

Japan will compile a second package of market-opening measures by the end of June or early July.

Kakizawa said he will study whether or not to visit the U.S. when Deputy Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi returns to Japan, taking into account Diet schedules.

Kakizawa also told reporters he held talks with U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor on the phone prior to the news conference.

In the talks, the two sides agreed to maintain close contact in the course of the resumed framework negotiations, Kakizawa said.

They agreed that it was good for both sides that they were able to reach agreement on resuming the talks and were able to deepen mutual understandings and create common understanding, he said.

He said Japan and the U.S. were able to reach the accord to resume the talks because both sides took a “realistic approach” by putting an end to “theological” discussions.



Both Tokyo and Washington were also concerned that the unstable economic relations between the two nations would have a negative influence on overall bilateral relations, he said.

#### **Prime Minister 'Confident'**

*OW2405153494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1527 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Tuesday [24 May] expressed confidence in the outcome of bilateral "framework" trade talks after Japan and the United States agreed to their resumption, saying he believes the two countries will reach an accord.

"Not only Japan, but the whole world is watching. I am absolutely confident we will find a way," Hata told reporters at his official residence.

He also expressed optimism that the trade imbalance between the two countries will be rectified.

"Japan is determined to open its markets, and the U.S. is just as determined to sell here. I think all this is going to be interesting," he said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai showed confidence that Japan and the U.S. will come to an agreement before the meeting of heads of the two countries planned for July in Naples.

"There is no way we will fail with the conditions ready, as they are," he said, referring to the talks on "priority" issues—Japanese Government procurement of medical and telecommunications equipment, autos and auto parts, and insurance business.

Noting that Japan's trade surplus is a major reason for resumption of the negotiations, Kumagai said, "We will make a big mistake if we lose sight of that fact," and pointed to the need for Japan to ease regulations to liberalize its market.

#### **Hata, Clinton Talk Over Telephone**

*OW2505001794 Tokyo KYODO in English 2339 GMT 24 May 94*

[Excerpt] Washington, May 24 KYODO—President Bill Clinton hailed the breakthrough announced Tuesday [24 May] in bilateral trade talks with Japan as "very good news" and a "big plus" to bilateral ties.

Clinton described the relationship between the United States and Japan as "an important part of our long-term strategy for peace and stability and democracy in Asia."

"I think the break there with the negotiations was a big plus," Clinton told reporters at a photo session with Latvian President Guntis Ulmanis.

The trade accord, hammered out during a post-midnight session Tuesday after four days of intense negotiations,

commits the two countries to resume "framework" talks on widening access of foreign goods to the Japanese market.

The trade talks, held under the so-called "framework" accord the two countries concluded in July last year, have been stalled since they collapsed in February.

Clinton said he was "very encouraged" after talking with Japan's Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on the telephone Tuesday morning.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Clinton and Hata agreed, during the 14-minute phone conversation, the new agreement to restart the framework talks "shows that they can resolve issues and strengthen the relationship between the two countries." [passage omitted on U.S. officials' comments]

#### **Foreign Minister on Kantor's Request**

*OW2505055394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—The United States has asked Japan to include glass and lumber trade in trade framework talks with Japan, a Japanese Government source said Wednesday.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor made the request via telephone to Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, the source said.

Kakizawa refused to make lumber trade a new area in the framework negotiations, according to the source, who wanted to remain anonymous.

The two countries Tuesday agreed to resume the negotiations to hammer out new trade framework as a means to slash Japan's huge surpluses in bilateral trade. The negotiations, however, had stalled three months ago.

In the latest accord, they agreed to start new rounds of negotiations beginning with the three priority areas of government procurement, insurance as well as automobiles and auto parts.

Other areas will be discussed sector by sector if necessary, they also confirmed. However, Japan maintains the lumber trade has already been examined under separated talks and that Japan has carried out necessary measures to open up its market such as easing construction standards.

As for the area of glass trading, U.S. glass makers have called for wider market access to Japan. The two countries had two governmental-level meetings last year.

The source did not talk about Kakizawa's reaction to the U.S. request to include glass trading in the framework talks.

Meanwhile, at a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on Wednesday, Kakizawa said Japan



did avoid the "objective criteria" in the framework talks from becoming "numerical targets."

The criteria are to be formulated as a means of assessing Japan's progress in overall talks.

Responding to a question raised by an opposition interpellator, Kakizawa said the objective criteria could be something like the number of foreign corporations or branch offices participating in the Japanese market.

Kakizawa quoted Kantor as telling him that several kinds of objective criteria will be set for trade areas to prevent misinterpretations about goals, which could prompt possible U.S. trade retaliation.

#### **Ambassador Kuriyama Cited**

*OW2505115494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT  
25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to the United States Takakazu Kuriyama said Wednesday [25 May] Japan needs to take steps to significantly reduce its current account surplus and implement a market-opening package to successfully conclude the trade framework talks with the U.S.

Kuriyama, who is currently in Japan to prepare for the upcoming U.S. visit by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, made the remarks at a press conference at the Foreign Ministry.

He said Japan and the U.S. agreed Tuesday to get the deadlocked framework talks back on track because both sides shared the view that it is undesirable to keep tense economic and trade relations "drifting" since that would hurt overall bilateral relations.

Tokyo and Washington also reached the accord because it deepened understanding about each other's positions on the trade negotiations, he said.

Kuriyama said the greatest problem regarding economic and trade relations between Japan and the U.S. is that there is a lack of mutual trust.

Japan fears the U.S. will try to apply numerical targets to measure the openness of Japan's market and threaten sanctions if that target is not met, while the U.S. mistrusts Japan as a country always vowing to do something and then not, he said.

Opinion polls in both countries also show that trust and respect toward each others' nations are waning, Kuriyama said, attributing the reason to the failure of the framework negotiations in February.

The trade framework talks is aimed at boosting mutual understanding, he said.

Kuriyama, who is in Japan from Monday through Saturday, said he carried a message to Emperor Akihito from U.S. President Bill Clinton welcoming the imperial visit to the U.S.

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko are scheduled to visit the U.S. from June 10 to 25.

Touching on concerns abroad that Japan may come to possess nuclear weapons, Kuriyama said he tries to sweep away such concern by explaining Japan's nonnuclear position and the Japanese people's feeling on the matter.

The ambassador said it is impossible for Japan to possess nuclear weapons because an overwhelming majority of the people are against it and because Japan is a member of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and, therefore, has an international obligation not to possess nuclear weapons.

Also, not a single country among Japan's neighbors support Japan possessing nuclear weapons, he said.

#### **U.S. Proposes 'Priority' Sectors**

*OW2505120194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT  
25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—The United States has proposed an additional five areas of trade be upgraded to "priority" sectors for the bilateral trade framework talks which the two countries announced Tuesday [24 May] to resume, government sources said Wednesday.

The U.S. Government has suggested that financial services, glass, intellectual property, lumber, and antitrust policy and deregulation be added to the list of priority areas for negotiations.

Currently, the priority sectors in the wide-ranging framework, are government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment, insurance, and autos and auto parts.

The sources said the Japanese Government will basically accept the U.S. proposal, except for lumber.

The proposal was made during vice ministerial-level talks in Washington which led to the reopening of the framework negotiations.

The trade framework talks were agreed last July as a means of reducing Japan's colossal trade surplus with the U.S., but hit a snag in February this year due to a discord over a U.S. demand for "objective criteria" to gauge the openness of the Japanese market.

The two countries agreed to reopen the talks Tuesday.

Of the five categories, which were all included in the original framework, negotiations over deregulation concern Japanese regulations over distribution.

The U.S. had suggested by February more than 40 items of changes in Japanese policies on deregulation and antitrust law.

For financial services, Japan has been asked to deregulate management of pension and pension funds.



The U.S. also wants Japan to make efforts to increase the share of foreign products in the Japanese sheet glass market.

Japan also has been pressed to harmonize its patents protection system with the U.S. patent system to prevent copying by Japanese firms of U.S.-made computer software.

#### **No Macroeconomic Measures Demanded**

*OW2405154694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1536 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Japan did not face any U.S. demands for new macroeconomic measures at informal bilateral trade talks just concluded in Washington, a senior Finance Ministry official said Tuesday [24 May].

During the talks, Japan explained the macroeconomic measures included in its March market-opening package aimed at boosting domestic demand, the official said, requesting anonymity.

The U.S. side "well recognized" Japan's efforts, he added, stressing that macroeconomic issues were not under negotiation at the informal talks.

The marathon four-day session focused on the three priority areas—automobile and auto parts, insurance business, and government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment, the official noted.

As for the insurance field, for which the Finance Ministry holds responsibility, the official said his ministry wants to resume talks as soon as possible although the schedule is still undecided.

Insurance negotiations will cover market problems in both Japan and the United States, and "qualitative and quantitative" goals instead of numerical targets to measure the progress of sectoral market access as agreed at the informal talks, he said.

#### **'Breakthrough' To 'Boost Confidence'**

*OW2405161494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1554 GMT  
24 May 94*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, May 24 KYODO—Japan and the United States on Tuesday [24 May] announced a breakthrough in a three-month deadlock over framework trade talks that will "boost confidence" in the tattered trade ties between the two countries.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Bill Clinton hailed the trade accord in a telephone call after negotiators clinched the deal after four days of intense talks which wound up shortly after 1 A.M. Tuesday.

"Where there is a will there is a way," Hata was quoted as telling Clinton during the 40-minute phone chat.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, who announced the accord at a White House news conference, said he also talked with foreign minister Koji Kakizawa over the phone Tuesday morning and the two agreed to meet in Paris early next month.

Both Kantor and Kakizawa are scheduled to attend the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development scheduled to be held in Paris on June 7-8.

Clinton and Hata agreed that the accord "shows they can resolve issues and strengthen relations between the two countries, and it will boost confidence between the two countries," Kantor said.

The heart of the controversy over the framework agreement concluded between the two countries in July last year centers on the so-called "objective criteria" for measuring imports into Japan.

The framework talks collapsed in February when Tokyo rejected U.S. demands which Japanese officials criticized as "numerical targets" for market shares of U.S. products in the Japanese market.

"The two sides agreed that the objective criteria do not mean numerical targets," said Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Sadayuki Hayashi.

Kantor, while confirming that the U.S. is not seeking "numerical targets," emphasized that any agreement with Japan must result in "increased access and sales" to the Japanese market.

The U.S. will not accept "merely changing regulations and procedures" in Japan, Kantor said.

The agreement announced Tuesday [24 May] calls for negotiations to work out the specific language on the objective criteria for three "priority" industry areas—Japanese Government procurement of telecommunications and medical equipment, autos and auto parts, and insurance business.

Hayashi, speaking at a separate news conference in Washington, said the two countries have agreed to use both "quantitative and qualitative" yardsticks to measure progress of imports into Japan.

Negotiations on the three priority areas are expected to begin "as soon as possible," Hayashi said.

Kantor said the two sides also plan to begin negotiations on financial services, another industry covered by the framework accord.

Kantor said the U.S. also expects Japan to take aggressive fiscal measures to boost both domestic demand and imports.

The deal came two weeks after Clinton agreed to work out a common "basis" for restarting the framework talks before the Group of Seven summit meeting scheduled for July 8-10 in Naples.



The rupture of the framework negotiations at the summit meeting between Clinton and Hata's predecessor, Morihiro Hosokawa, badly soured bilateral trade relations and rocked global financial markets.

The agreement to restart the framework talks "will help improve our mutual understanding and mutual trust," Hayashi said.

Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Sozaburo Okamatsu, a key Japanese negotiator in the framework talks, said the new accord should "wipe out" the concern of countries in Asia and Europe over the trade frictions between the world's two largest economies.

The agreement announced Tuesday, however, marks only the first step toward anything like an equilibrium in trade between Japan and the U.S.

Japan's vast trade surplus with the U.S.—the primary cause behind last year's initiative for the framework talks—remains huge and growing.

Japan posted a record 59 billion dollar trade surplus with the U.S. last year.

Trade figures released by the U.S. Commerce Department last week showed Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. jumped 25 percent in March to 5.8 billion dollars.

#### MITI Minister Comments

OW2405162694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1608 GMT  
24 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—A senior Japanese Trade Ministry official Tuesday expressed appreciation for Washington's commitment not to use "numerical targets" as a tool to gauge U.S. access to Japanese markets.

Yoshihiro Sakamoto, director general of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's [MITI] International Trade Policy Bureau, told a press conference that the United States had "clarified" its stance not to seek any numerical targets in future bilateral trade talks. He made the comment after Japan and the U.S. agreed earlier in the day in Washington to reopen the stalled trade "framework" talks, ending a three-month stalemate in the negotiations. "The restart of the framework talks will form a basis for further strengthening Japan-U.S. ties," Sakamoto said in a reference to the soured bilateral relations on the economic front since the rupture of the trade talks in February.

Sakamoto also said the accord between "the world's two major economic players" will have "not a small impact" on the global economy. "The latest accord marks Washington's confirmation that it will pursue free trade at a time when the global community is prepared to enforce trade measures pledged under the recently concluded Uruguay Round multilateral trade talks," Sakamoto added.

The talks to establish a new trade framework were launched after the July 1993 summit between then Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton. But the talks came to a standstill during the Feb. 11 meeting between then Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and Clinton when Tokyo and Washington failed to bridge differences over the definition of the "objective criteria" to be used to gauge the openness of Japan's markets.

Sakamoto said both parties during the latest subcabinet-level meeting in Washington refrained from defining "numerical targets. We are satisfied with Washington's first official pledge not to seek numerical targets," Sakamoto said. "What is more important than wording or definitions is to get the stalled talks rolling again," Sakamoto said. "Tokyo's understanding is that objective criteria will include a set of measuring yardsticks and they will be used on a sector-by-sector basis in order to gauge only how Japan has done in the past," he said.

He said Japan's failure to achieve certain goals would not lead to any trade sanctions. "If something wrong is found, we are ready to remove it to improve the situation."

#### Toyota Chairman Welcomes New Talks

OW2405143794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1420 GMT  
24 Mar 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Shoichiro Toyoda, Chairman of Japan's top automaker Toyota Motor Corp., welcomed reports Tuesday [24 May] that Japan and the United States have agreed to resume deadlocked negotiations for a new framework for bilateral trade.

"The decision to resume (the negotiations) is welcome, and I strongly hope constructive discussions will be made for the further development of favorable bilateral relations," he said.

Toyoda, however, said the automobile issue is basically a private affair and it is necessary for industries of both sides to join forces to arrive at a settlement.

Toyoda, who will become head of the powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) on Friday, pledged that the Japanese automobile industry will faithfully implement its action program announced in March to steadily increase imports of auto parts from U.S. suppliers.

Yoshifumi Tsuji, president of Nissan Motor Co., said the Japanese industry will contribute toward settlement of the automobile trade issue between the two countries.

A senior government official said Toyota President Tetsuro Toyoda will call on U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale in a few days to discuss the automobile issue.



**Panel Urges Deregulation of Telecom Markets***OW2505110094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT  
25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—A government panel is urging a dismantling of official curbs on participation by domestic and international business concerns in Japan's telecommunications and broadcasting markets, according to its report to be released later this week.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE obtained a copy of the report, compiled by the panel of three economists and an industrialist who are serving on the Information and Telecommunications Subcommittee of a government council on deregulation, headed by Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata.

The report says the government "should abolish or review restrictions on participation in the telecommunications and broadcasting fields, because curbs placed by the bureaucracy that forecasts the supply and demand situation contravenes the principles of a market economy."

"The government should eliminate a partition between international and domestic telecommunications operators," the report said.

At present, international telecommunication operators like KDD and domestic telecommunication operators like Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) are barred from moving into each other's turf.

The report also says the government should "authorize participation by local telecommunications operators in long-range telecommunication fields by allowing the local concerns to link up their networks with each other."

The report featuring these recommendations will be submitted for scrutiny and approval by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Katsuyuki Hikasa and other related cabinet ministers at their meeting, slated for Saturday [28 May], government sources said.

However, the report cautioned that unusually rapid deregulation in these fields might trigger confusion, urging the government to take precautionary steps to prevent a possible outbreak of chaos.

All or some of these recommendations will be included in a package of economic measures to be announced by the government in June. The package is designed to eliminate possible seeds of conflict between the Japanese economy and the international community, the sources said.

The report also proposed changing a possible role of the bureaucracy from a regulator to a mediator who would "amend the imbalance between those with ample information and those without, while extending a helping hand to those who suffer disadvantages."

Demanding greater emphasis on consumers' interests, the report also recommended creating a "more flexible

fee system as well as a system under which the benefits of a lower cost stemming from a more efficacious management could be passed on to beneficiaries."

It also proposed the elimination of a law regulating the operators of cable television, saying, "the CATV law that regulates operators' facilities and the contents of their businesses is unnecessary."

The panelists are IBM Japan Ltd. Chairman Takeo Shiina, Hitotsubashi University Prof. emeritus Kenichi Imai, Rikkyo University Prof. Masayuki Funada, as well as a noted commentator on economic affairs, Naoki Tanaka.

**MITI Sets Up Advisory Panel for WTO Rules***OW2405093694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Tuesday [24 May] it has launched a new task force to expand Japan's role in enforcing new trade rules under the planned World Trade Organization (WTO).

Comprising such people as scholars, business leaders and journalists, the MITI panel is designed to coordinate Japan's views on a wide range of trade issues that may emerge under the WTO system, MITI said.

Specifically, the panel will study how to enforce WTO trade rules on the domestic front and clarify Japan's stance on proposed admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade by China and Taiwan, MITI said.

Newly emerging trade-related issues under the WTO, such as competition, the environment, labor problems and investment, will also be on the task force's agenda, which holds regular consultations twice a year, MITI said.

Recommendations by the panel could be consulted, for example, when Japan becomes a target of retaliatory trade tactics such as the United States' Super 301, a MITI official said.

**Government, U.S., ROK Agree on DPRK Policy***OW2505030394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT  
25 May 94*

[Text] New York, May 24 KYODO—Japan and South Korea on Tuesday [24 May] agreed with U.S. plans to go ahead with a third round of high-level talks with North Korea in Geneva in early June.

The United States is seeking to encourage North Korea to be more transparent with its nuclear activities, including allowing full inspections of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci discussed the North Korean nuclear question with South Korea's special envoy for nuclear issues Kim Sam-hun



on Monday and the two met Tuesday with Yukio Takeuchi, deputy director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

Washington has approved of North Korea's readiness to go along with IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities and decided to resume high-level talks with Pyongyang, suspended last July, in an effort to reach a political resolution to the stalemate.

In Washington, U.S. Government sources said an announcement on the scheduling of the talks will be made in the near future.

Tuesday's meeting in New York reportedly went smoothly as the three parties agreed on their position in dealing with North Korea in the future, the sources said.

The sources stressed that the high-level talks could be forfeited and the issue referred to the U.N. Security Council if North Korea continues with the refueling of its experimental nuclear reactor in the Yongbyon complex north of Pyongyang without an agreement with the IAEA on inspecting the spent fuel rods.

Takeuchi told reporters that the three exchanged views on the North Korean matter, describing the current situation as "knotty," but added that if the talks can be held, "I look forward to progress" on the issue.

Takeuchi said that he had received no information that North Korea has halted its withdrawal of the spent fuel rods from the Yongbyon reactor as demanded by the IAEA last week.

Hearing that North Korea started removing the rods last week, the U.N. nuclear watchdog demanded a temporary halt to the operations in order to determine if any radioactive material had been diverted to military purposes.

A refusal to halt the operations could prove to be an obstruction to the staging of the talks, and according to diplomatic sources, Gallucci said that it would be a problem if North Korea proceeded with the fuel rod removal.

#### **Travel Agency Plans Rice-Buying Tour to ROK**

*OW2405094094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Fukuoka, May 24 KYODO—A Fukuoka travel agency is planning Japan's first rice-buying tour to South Korea next month when inventories of the domestic grain regularly grow short during the rainy season, organizers said Tuesday [24 May].

Rice from the Ichon region southeast of Seoul is reputed to be as tasty as Japan's domestic varieties at about one-fourth the cost, said the Fukuoka branch of H.I.S. travel agency.

Overseas travelers can bring into Japan up to 100 kilograms of foreign rice annually under Japanese law

and with Seoul about an hour's flight from Fukuoka, the agency is hailing the rice tour concept as a "bargain."

Tour participants will fly to Seoul and take a bus to Pubal, Kyonggi Province, some 100 kilometers southeast of Seoul, where they will be able to purchase rice from the local agricultural cooperative.

According to Kim Kyo-hwan, an official with the farm group, 10 kilograms of rice will cost about 16,000 won or about 2,100 yen. He added that the cooperative can sell about 30 tons of rice.

It will also be possible for the tour members to have any rice they cannot carry home with them shipped separately to Japan by the cooperative, the agency said.

According to the agency, Japanese tourists have brought home small amounts of rice from overseas as gifts for friends and family members, but its tour will be the first time that the participants will be able to bring home 100 kilograms, which can last an average family two to three months.

#### **Tokyo, Beijing Agree To Hold Diplomatic Talks**

*OW2505074294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Japanese and Chinese diplomats will hold working-level talks on bilateral and international affairs in Tokyo on June 1, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hiroshi Fukuda will head the Japanese delegation at the meeting while Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan will lead the Chinese side, the ministry said in a statement.

The two sides will discuss ways to promote bilateral relations in the future and boost economic ties, ministry officials said.

They will also study follow-ups on an environmental cooperation treaty signed when then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa visited China in March, they said.

On the international front, the Japanese and Chinese diplomats will discuss problems concerning North Korea's alleged development of nuclear weapons, disarmament and arms control, and China's relations with the United States and Russia, the officials said.

Japan and China have been holding bilateral diplomatic talks since 1980. The previous meeting was held in Beijing in March 1992.

#### **MITI To Punish Exporters for Illegal Sales to China**

*OW2505061794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday [25



May] it will impose administrative punishment on two individual exporters for illegal parts shipments to China.

Katsuhisa Iida, owner of Traders, a trading company based in Urayasu, Chiba Prefecture, and its president Norimitsu Sugiyama, exported a total of four image-enhancing tubes to China in July and October of 1993 without obtaining export permits, MITI said. The action constituted a violation of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law, MITI said. The two traders will be prohibited from all export activity for one month from June 1, MITI said.

Image-enhancing tubes are used as components of viewing equipment for enhancing visibility in darkness, which could be converted for military purposes. Traders, a company which had specialized in business with China, folded in January this year.

### **Saudi Petroleum Minister Begins Official Visit**

#### **Meets Prime Minister Hata**

*OW2405064094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Japan and Saudi Arabia agreed Tuesday to strengthen bilateral relations, Japanese Government officials said.

The officials said the agreement was reached at a meeting between Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Hisham Muhyi-al-Din Nazir, Saudi Arabian petroleum and mineral resources minister.

Nazir, who arrived in Tokyo Saturday for a seven-day visit, handed Hata a letter from King Fahd and expressed hope that political and economic relations between the two countries will be strengthened, the officials said.

Hata responded affirmatively and thanked Saudi Arabia for its efforts to maintain stable oil supplies to Japan, they said.

Nazir urged Japan to cooperate on a joint oil refining project in Japan, which has been held up since last November, they said.

Hata was quoted as saying it is a private undertaking and the government hopes a mutually beneficial agreement will be reached.

#### **Calls on Foreign Minister**

*OW2405133994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Hisham Muhyi-al-Din Nazir on Tuesday [24 May] reiterated calls for Japan to resume negotiations on a joint project to refine Saudi crude oil in Japan, Foreign Ministry

officials said. Nazir made the call in a 30-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa at the Foreign Ministry, the officials said.

The Saudi minister, who is visiting Japan through Friday, made a similar request Monday during a meeting with Minister for International Trade and Industry Eijiro Hata.

The joint project calls for building or acquiring several refineries in Japan to refine 45,000 barrels of Saudi crude oil per day for sale in the Japanese market. The project has been on hold since last November due to a policy rift among four Japanese partners in the scheme. The partners include Nippon Oil Co., Japan Energy Corp. and Arabian Oil Co.

Kakizawa told Nazir he wants to play the role of catalyst in resuming the project, the officials said. He was also quoted as saying Japan wants to strengthen partnership with Saudi Arabia in the political field along with economic cooperation relations, they said.

Kakizawa said Japan wants to contribute in humanitarian and economic fields as well as to the promotion of Middle East peace talks.

### **OECD To Finance El Salvadoran Road Project**

*OW2405093494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0839 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECD) announced Tuesday [24 May] it will extend up to 10,332 million yen in loans to El Salvador. The fund will finance El Salvador's road improvement project to ease traffic congestion in its capital area, the fund said. The credit will carry an interest rate of 3.0 percent and will mature in 30 years, OECD said.

### **Government To Review Public Utility Rate System**

*OW2405032294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0155 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The government will likely review Japan's public service fee system, but Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is ruling out tax money for highway tolls, the economic planning chief said Tuesday [24 May].

"Almost all" cabinet ministers agreed at an informal gathering after the morning cabinet meeting to review the system in the wake of Hata's move last week to freeze all public fee hikes for the rest of the year, said Yoshio Terasawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA).

Tuesday's gathering gave "the atmosphere" of an agreement, although nothing was decided officially, Terasawa told a regular news conference.

But he said Hata immediately ruled out an idea floated by Land Agency chief Megumu Sato to consider using



funds from the general account of the national budget to offset some highway toll costs. Terasawa corrected remarks he made earlier, attributing that idea to Farm Minister Mutsuki Kato.

But Sato's proposed "project team" to review the public fee system is likely to be formed quickly, Terasawa said, citing more informal talks slated for later in the day.

He said the team would fashion some kind of report by the end of June, when the government has pledged to flesh out its deregulation and market-opening plans.

Kato, head of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, was one of the cabinet ministers who spoke in support of a fundamental review of the fee system, Terasawa said.

Other vocal supporters, he said, were Construction Minister Koji Morimoto, Home Affairs Minister Keigo Ouchi, and Katsuyuki Hikasa, head of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry, and Eihiro Hata, international trade and industry minister.

But two of the most powerful ministers were silent, according to Terasawa. Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii and Transport Minister Nobuaki Futami, did not comment, the EPA chief said.

In supporting the review himself, Terasawa said he wants to EPA [as received] to focus less on "price stability" and more on "lowering prices."

Japanese people must pay a proliferation of basic charges, and "for consumers, prices are too high," said Terasawa, who lived in the United States until recently as vice president of Nomura Securities Co.

He said the move to revamp the fee system follows the logic that Prime Minister Hata expressed in abruptly deciding last week to freeze the public fee hikes—the government must show the public it is undergoing the same "thorough restructuring" that the nation's businesses have tackled in the prolonged recession.

#### **Nakasone Predicts July Political Upheaval**

*OW2405091094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone predicted Tuesday [24 May] that Japan will face "a political upheaval" in July after the passage of the full fiscal 1994 state budget and the Group of Seven (G-7) summit in Naples, Italy.

He said in an address to a Japan-China forum that Japan needs to shift from the unstable minority administration of several coalition partners.

But Nakasone, who was prime minister from 1982 to 1987, forecast that Japan will not return to the "pre-Hosokawa" era of government run solely by the Liberal Democratic Party, of which he is still a member.

Last summer then Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's coalition government ended the LDP's 38-year uninterrupted rule.

Nakasone called on North Korea to help end a dispute over its suspected nuclear arms program, saying a peaceful settlement of the problem would facilitate the start of normalization talks and economic exchanges between Japan and North Korea.

#### **Takemura on Possible 'Political Crisis' in July**

*OW2505042994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Washington, May 24 KYODO—Japan's former Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura suggested Tuesday [24 May] the minority cabinet of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is likely to face a political crisis in July if the government fails to pass the overdue fiscal 1994 state budget.

Takemura, who heads the new party Sakigake [Harbinger], mentioned the Japanese political troubles during talks with U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley, suggesting that Japan's political situation will evolve under one of three scenarios in the coming months.

Under the first scenario, Takemura said, the cabinet would resign en masse after Diet passage of the budget, and under the second the House of Representatives would be dissolved for a snap election.

Takemura also mentioned a third scenario, under which Hata may hold onto power after the passage of the budget by forming a majority cabinet with defectors from the largest opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

"If June passes without enactment of the budget bills, the minority Hata cabinet will face a difficult situation," Takemura said.

In Tokyo, Hata, in remarks to the lower house's Budget Committee, renewed a pledge Monday to seek passage of the budget by the end of the current Diet session on June 29.

Takemura, whose party left the coalition government in April, also said "the next several months will be difficult to predict and (there will be) times when Japan's politics will change even further."

Takemura served as chief cabinet secretary in the former coalition government headed by Morihiro Hosokawa, which captured power last August after 38 years of continuous LDP rule.

Due to the sudden departure of the SDP and Sakigake, however, Hata was forced to start his premiership at the end of April leading the first minority government since 1955.



**Hata Cabinet Registers 54 Percent Support Rate***OW2505085194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT  
25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Some 54.3 percent of the Japanese polled support Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's minority government one month after its inauguration, but 37.4 percent voiced disapproval, a KYODO NEWS SERVICE opinion poll showed Wednesday [25 May].

Hata's cabinet, which could be toppled by an opposition no-confidence vote at any time, came in fourth place concerning public support for new governments since the first poll in 1974 but is still far ahead of most Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) governments in the past.

Higher support directly after assuming power had the cabinets of former Prime Ministers Morihiro Hosokawa with 79.0 percent, Noboru Takeshita with 58.6 percent and Zenko Suzuki reaching 58.3 percent.

Hata's disapproval rate, though, exceeds by 5.5 percent the worst results for the administration of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, Hata's predecessor, last March.

KYODO's regular poll on political attitudes was taken in personal interviews nationwide last Saturday and Sunday covering 3,000 men and women aged 20 or more. Respondents came to 2,055 or 68.5 percent, with 47.5 percent of them being male.

Taking a closer look, support for Hata as prime minister appears rather shaky as more than one-third of his supporters, 33.9 percent, said they backed him "for lack of another suitable personality."

Another 31.7 percent said, though, they trust the prime minister.

Of Hata opponents, 27.8 percent criticized the instability of his minority government, and another 26 percent said the prime minister lacks leadership qualities apparently reflecting the widespread notion that Shinseito policy maker Ichiro Ozawa pulls the coalition strings.

But while 16.6 percent had no confidence in Hosokawa's economic policy in the last poll in March, only 6.0 percent believe Hata's economic policies are no good.

Satisfaction with the economic performance of the new cabinet has obviously been boosted by Hata's freeze on unpopular hikes for public service charges.

Despite Hata's experience as finance and foreign ministers, voters' expectancies in these areas are only slightly higher than for the Hosokawa government.

Only 8.4 percent expect Hata to carry out political reform, down more than 10 percentage points from Hosokawa times when crucial reform bills were under deliberation in the Diet.

As for party support, the largest opposition LDP and the coalition defector Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] have been able to turn around their downward trend in public support.

The LDP rose from 25.4 percent to 29.7 percent and the SDPJ recovered from 8.5 percent to 12.3 percent.

But while Hata's Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) made a 2.2-point gain to 14.3 percent, Hosokawa's Japan New Party (JNP) has lost three in four supporters who opted for the party during its prime last September shortly after Hosokawa's coalition ousted the LDP after four decades in power.

The JNP now stands at 4.6 percent, down 8.6 points from the previous KYODO poll, and seems doomed to play only a minor government role.

Support eroded also for coalition members Komeito, backed by the Buddhist lay organization Sokka Gakkai, and the small Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). Komeito's support declined by 1.7 points to 2.7 percent, while the DSP has lost 0.6 point to a 1.3 percent support rate.

Two newcomers founded by LDP defectors, Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa's Jiyuto (Liberals) and New Party Mirai mustered 0.8 percent and 0.2 percent in support, respectively.

New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], led by former Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, which supports the Hata government but refused to join the cabinet, slipped from 7.2 percent to 6.9 percent.

The opposition Japanese Communist Party (JCP) registered a slight 0.1 point decline to 2 percent.

The portion of those who do not support any political party increased from 19.4 percent to 21.5 percent.

**Murayama Demands Hata Cabinet Resignation***OW2405090194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The leader of Japan's second largest opposition party restated a demand Tuesday [24 May] that the minority cabinet of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata resign, while suggesting a new coalition government could be formed with a reformed Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairman Tomiichi Murayama made the remarks at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan.

"The cabinet should resign en masse so that an administration can be established that has a more stable foundation and has the confidence of the people needed to solve important problems existing both inside and outside Japan," Murayama said.



But he said the resignation should be put off pending passage in the Diet of the fiscal 1994 national budget bill and other related bills.

Murayama said that following resignation of the cabinet or after a snap general election, "the SDP would be prepared to sit at the table and make earnest efforts to form the new government."

He denied reports of a division of opinion between himself and SDP Secretary General Wataru Kubo, who recently suggested the prospect of a coalition between the SDP and its former archrival, the LDP, now the largest opposition party.

"The SDP's policy direction is that we would not form a coalition with the LDP in the form it has taken over the last 38 years," Murayama said.

By the same turn, he said, "the LDP must change significantly or else it will be unable to elicit the trust of the people."

Murayama also said the SDP and other parties must similarly change and consider that the best framework should be for formation of a coalition government.

He said the SDP is prepared to cooperate with many LDP members who say they value protection of the Constitution and democracy, and who make efforts to prevent corruption.

The present coalition is mainly formed by Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], Komeito, and the Japan New Party. The SDP, which was the largest party in the previous cabinet led by Morihiro Hosokawa, quit the coalition late last month in protest against the abrupt formation of a large parliamentary group excluding it.

#### **Sakigake Leader Wants Election Under New System**

*OW2505083394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—A senior leader of new party Sakigake said Wednesday [25 May] the next general election must be contested under a new electoral system so as to elicit the trust of the people correctly.

"We firmly believe in the notion that the election must be contested under a new system," Hiroyuki Sonoda, the party's representative secretary general, said at a news luncheon.

Touching on mounting expectations of an early election, mainly within the two largest opposition parties, Sonoda noted that voters will have trouble envisaging the shape of a new government if the next election takes place under the current system.

"I think it is difficult for us now to ask for the people's judgment," he said.

Sakigake, a splinter group of the main opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), left the ruling coalition last month.

The Diet legislated in January a package of electoral reform bills replacing the current multiseat system for the House of Representatives with a combination of single-seat voting districts and proportional representation.

But it requires the passage of a bill that demarcates the boundaries of a new electoral map to allow the next election to be lawfully contested under the new system.

Speculation is rife that the administration of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, the first minority government in 39 years, will be forced to resign en masse or call a snap general election after passage of the long-overdue fiscal 1994 budget through the Diet.

Questioned on Sakigake's stance on tax system reform, one of the most pressing tasks for the Hata government, Sonoda said hikes in indirect taxes will be inevitable to revamp the current system.

But he also spoke of the need for the government to seek broad public understanding of tax raises and carry out administrative reform to restructure itself.

On the breakthrough in Japan-U.S. trade talks, Sonoda took an optimistic stand that the current political confusion in Japan will not affect the negotiations to set up a new framework for bilateral trade.

While saying a stable political situation is desirable in resolving such a key issue, he said the current turmoil "will not be a stumbling block" because all political forces can easily reach a consensus in the face of national challenges.

#### **LDP President on General Election, Reform**

*OW2505083494*

[Editorial Report] Tokyo Asahi Newstar Television Network in Japanese at 1108 GMT on 22 May, in its "Sunday Project" program, carries a 37-minute interview with Yohei Kono, president of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], by political commentator Soichiro Tahara.

Tahara first mentions a comment by Wataru Kubo, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] is approved.

Kono says: "After the current cabinet resigns en masse, we have to look at the question of who will lead the next administration. We have to talk about whether we will be able cooperate with each on matters of policy. We are now working through our respective Diet policy committees to find out if we can cooperate with the SDPJ on Diet policy matters."

He is then asked for his thoughts on the next general election.



Kono says: "The next election should be held under a system of single-seat and proportional representation because we have promoted political reform this far.

"However, the problem is that we will have to hold the election under the multiple-seat constituency system if the Hata administration dissolves the Diet right now."

Tahara presses Kono to explain more fully the LDP's plans if it forces the Hata administration to resign and then forms the next administration before a general election is called.

Kono Says: "It depends on the quality of the new government. Mr. Tahara, I think we can say it will still be a minority government if the LDP single-handedly takes power. We will have more Diet seats than the current administration and, unlike the current administration, we will be able to unify opinions more easily because it will be a single-party government. Nevertheless, it will be a minority government. This means we will seek the judgment of the people after making preparations for an election."

He is asked if the next cabinet, either an LDP one or an LDP-SDPJ coalition, will be merely a caretaker cabinet which looks after preparations for the next election.

Kono says: "Although it is important to seek the judgment of the people, I should not say at this stage that we would hold an election at any cost tomorrow or the day after tomorrow."

Asked to explain differences between the policies of Shinseito [Japan Renewal party] Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and his own, Kono says: "It seems Ozawa is saying the people exist for the nation, that priority should be given not to the people but to national interests. We maintain, however, that we will build a nation for the people."

On reorganization, which he made at a news conference in China on the possibility of returning to the coalition.

Asked what he thinks of Kubo's comment, Kono says Kubo also feels the current political situation, in which the country is led by a minority government, is abnormal and that the Hata cabinet should resign en masse. He also points out that Chief Cabinet Secretary Kumagai, following Kubo's remark, hinted at the possibility of the government dissolving the cabinet if the SDPJ comes back into the coalition.

Kono then says: "As the chief cabinet secretary's remarks indicate, the current administration would do anything as long as it can remain in power."

He is then asked if the LDP will change its strategy if the SDPJ returns to the coalition.

Kono says: "The SDPJ is a big party, so there are many different opinions among its executive department members, including Kubo and Muryama."

Tahara then asks Kono to explain the LDP's strategy once it has called for a vote of no-confidence in the cabinet. Kono provides a lengthy critique of the minority government and its inability to manage state affairs, and says the cabinet should resign en masse immediately after the fiscal 1994 budget is approved.

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On reorganization in the political world, Kono says the system of two major parties proposed by Ozawa will not be able to meet people's demands.

"I think there should be many parties," he says.



Asked about revising the constitution, Kono says: "I think the time is not ripe enough to revise the constitution."

### **Diet Accuses Fujii of Controversial Rice Remark**

*OW2405131994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii was accused in the Diet on Tuesday [24 May] of making a controversial remark, calling the poor rice harvest last year a heavenly gift to aid the government's policy of reducing rice production. The accusation was made in the House of Representatives Budget Committee by Hiromu Nonaka, a member of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party.

Nonaka said Fujii made the remark in an informal meeting with reporters at his home last December. Nonaka also quoted Fujii as saying last year's harvest, the worst in the postwar era, spared the government extra efforts in working out ways to reduce the country's annual rice output by 400,000 tons.

Fujii also was alleged to have said no one in the government considers it necessary to subsidize farmers who convert their paddies to grow other produce because they will be gone in 10 or 15 years. Fujii did not confirm or deny the allegation but said he wanted to stress the importance of the government's agricultural policy and political reforms.

### **Finance Ministry Urges Tax Hikes To Cover Shortfall**

*OW2405120394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The Finance Ministry called for net tax increases to cover a revenue shortfall amid a graying society, according to a report issued Tuesday [24 May].

The report, submitted to government tax panels and the ruling coalition parties, estimates Japan will face a budgetary revenue shortage of 8.9 trillion yen to 12.7 trillion yen in fiscal 2000.

Ministry officials told reporters that net increases in tax revenues are a necessary part of tax reform because fiscal and administrative reforms appear insufficient to cover the shortage.

Kan Kato, chairman of the Tax Commission, said the panel acknowledged the tough medium- to long-term financial conditions. However, the panel is to make its own estimates, and revenue "neutral" is still one alternative for tax reform, Kato told a news conference after the panel's meeting.

The advisory forum to the prime minister is scheduled to prepare various alternatives with concrete figures for its regional hearings in early June.

After the hearings, the panel is to begin drafting its report for the coalition parties and the government to decide on promised full-fledged tax reform, including permanent tax cuts, by the end of June.

Kato said the ministry report poses various estimates that require the panel's further review, including in social welfare spending, bond issuances, tax revenues and economic growth. He noted the body will come up with more "realistic" alternatives by including in its estimates effects from extending tax cuts.

The report estimated 24 trillion yen for welfare spending in fiscal 2000, up from 14.6 trillion yen in the fiscal 1994 budget plan, based on figures from a welfare vision prepared by an advisory panel to the Health and Welfare Ministry.

On bond issuance, the ministry projected 18 trillion yen, up slightly from 14.4 trillion yen, in line with its policy to limit the debt-to-expenditure ratio to 5 percent.

Kato said further discussions are necessary on appropriate levels of bond issuance. He also ruled out the elasticity rate of 1.1 and the nominal economic growth rate of 5 percent used by the ministry to estimate tax revenues.

Under the report, tax revenues are expected to increase to 79.3 trillion yen in fiscal 2000 from an estimated 53.7 trillion yen in fiscal 1994.

Kato said more "natural" increases in such revenues can be expected with lower prices in line with deregulations and administrative overhauls to stimulate consumption. But panel members acknowledged the increases would not be enough to finance tax cuts and heavier welfare spending, Kato said.

On the economic growth rate, many panel members held off on any optimistic outlook, he said.

### **Government Seeks To Double Consumer Income**

*OW2405061794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The government plans to draw up a plan to double the real income of the Japanese people by lowering prices through such means as drastically reviewing public service charges, government officials said Tuesday [24 May].

The officials said Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata told cabinet ministers after a regular cabinet meeting, "from now on, we want to make lowering prices an aim. For example, we will cut (prices) by a certain percent, or something such as that."

"Just like a government project in the past to double the people's income, this time we want to draw up a plan to double real income," Hata was quoted as saying.



Cabinet ministers agreed to set up a project team to review the method of public service rates, the officials said. The group is expected to propose a plan on how to review the rates, they said.

The move follows a chorus of calls from the ministers for efforts to lower public service rates instead of simply freezing their hikes, Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai said.

At the day's regular cabinet meeting, Hata spoke of the need to boost the nation's real income while guiding consumer prices down, Kumagai said.

Last week, the government announced a freeze until the end of the year on planned increases in public service charges, including domestic telephones charges, public housing rent, taxi fares and expressway tolls.

It is the first freeze on public charges since 1974, and the first such sweeping freeze since 1964.

### **Mieno Sees 'Many Minus Factors' in Economy**

*OW2405061694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Despite a growing sense that Japan's economy is hitting bottom, "many minus factors still remain," Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Tuesday [24 May].

Mieno told the House of Representatives Budget Committee more time is still needed to judge if bright spots in the economy will overtake the bad ones and spread to a general recovery.

He said more "conditions for recovery" are falling into place now than a year ago, when hopes for a turnaround were dashed by the surging yen, bad weather and political turmoil.

Mieno cited such improving conditions as companies' progress in stock adjustments, the effects of government fiscal and monetary stimulus measures and increasing robustness in the world economy, especially the United States.

But he expressed continued concern over the effects of trade friction, the high yen and balance-sheet adjustments, such as the mountain of bad loans that financial institutions are trying to clear off their books.

He repeated that each country's monetary policy must be based on a "comprehensive judgment" of the economy and not such single factors as exchange or real interest rates.

As the U.S. has raised rates and Germany cut them, Japan's central bank has led money market interest rates to repeated record lows through generous market funding. Many market players infer the moves are coordinated and designed to curb the yen and prop up the dollar.

## **North Korea**

### **Spokesman Urges Abolition of Nuclear Weapons**

*SK2505112594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1116 GMT 25 May 94*

[“FM Spokesman Calls for Measure for Total Elimination of Nukes”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement today regarding the fact that at the recent UN Disarmament Commission meeting a sharp conflict of views surfaced between the developing countries and the Western countries as to whether emphasis should be placed on the elimination of nuclear weapons or on the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation system with regard to the question of nuclear disarmament.

He said:

Many developing countries including our country strongly urged that the international community should take it as their first and foremost goal to comprehensively and totally eliminate the existing nuclear weapons within a certain period through universal and non-discriminatory multilateral negotiations and treaty and that the nuclear weapon states should carry out nuclear disarmament.

By contrast, the United States and other Western countries persisted in their old position that emphasis should be placed on the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation system in the present stage and, to this end, the role of the UN Security Council should be enhanced.

The “guideline” and “recommendations” on nuclear disarmament worked out and submitted by the Western countries, focussing on the nuclear nonproliferation issue, could not be passed due to the opposition of the developing countries.

The position taken by the developing countries at the meeting was a very justifiable one conforming to the aspirations of the world people to see our planet free from nuclear weapons and live in peace.

The process of the meeting made it all the clearer that there is no change in the ambition of the United States and other Western countries to maintain their nuclear monopoly and turn the world round its finger.

With the Cold War having come to an end, the existence of nuclear weapons cannot be justified on any account. Therefore, a significant measure for the total abolition of the existing nuclear weapons must be taken and the discriminative nature of the nonproliferation treaty be removed.

The United States and other Western countries, however, resort to trite threat and pressure against the non-nuclear states including the DPRK under an unreasonable pretext while failing to do what they must do.



While raising a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear suspicion" against the DPRK, they pretend to be ignorant of the real threat of nuclear armament such as the recently discovered concealment of 70 kg of plutonium in Japan.

This can be said to be the culmination of the application of a double standard.

The problem will not be solved any time, if the United States and other Western countries continue to apply the double standard in the nuclear issue, refusing to accept the just demand of the developing countries for the total abolition of nuclear weapons and the removal of the discriminative nature of the NPT at a time when the extension of the validity of the NPT is being discussed.

### **IAEA Inspectors Begin Talks With Government**

*AU2505105294 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 25 May 94*

[Excerpt] Vienna, May 25 (AFP)—Talks have begun between North Korean officials and inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the refuelling of a controversial nuclear reactor, the IAEA announced Wednesday [25 May]. IAEA spokesman Hans-Friedrich Meyer said the talks being held in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang would continue Thursday. The IAEA delegation to the talks is made up of two special envoys who arrived in North Korea Tuesday and two inspectors who arrived there May 17. Meyer would not disclose who was representing the North Korean government at the talks. [passage omitted]

### **Message Urges ROK To Accept N-S Meeting Proposal**

*SK2505083294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0704 GMT 26 May 94*

[Telephone message from the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, CPRF, addressed to the South Korean National Unification Board on 25 May—read by announcer]

[Text] We send this message as authorized by a consultative meeting of representatives of the government, parties, and public organizations of the DPRK held on 25 May.

As your side knows, at the 11 April joint meeting of the government, parties, and public organizations of the DPRK, our side proposed convening a national meeting—in which representatives of the authorities, parties, and organizations and individuals in the North and South will attend—on the occasion of the upcoming 15 August [anniversary of liberation from Japan], a year before the 50th anniversary of national liberation. As an immediate measure to successfully hold this meeting, our side proposed forming a national meeting preparatory committee composed of five representatives each

from the North and South and overseas and holding the first [preparatory committee] meeting in Pyongyang or Seoul sometime in May.

Our side has sent the letter containing this proposal to your authorities and persons concerned in South Korea via international mail because we could not send the letter containing this proposal through Panmunjom.

Our historic proposal for convening a national meeting was advanced out of a single patriotic desire to resolve prevailing difficulties, ensure peace in the country, and hasten reunification in the nineties on the united strength of the nation.

Our proposal for convening a national meeting wins greater support and sympathy from people from all walks of life in the North and South and abroad as time goes by because it is reasonable and realistic.

We acknowledge that your authorities have no reason not to accept the proposal for convening a national meeting, which all fellow countrymen hope for.

If the historic national meeting is convened, its convening itself will open a new stage of reconciliation and unity. We will be able to seek a joint way to realize the country's peace and reunification while opening each other's mind and achieving the grand national unity through candid [kitanopnun] consultations.

One should now throw away the idea of confrontation, with which one has shown unconditional opposition to a proposal, because it has been put forth by the other side. It is time that one should open the way out for the nation through joint efforts while sincerely accepting a proposal—if it is conducive to the country's peace and reunification—even if it is not one's own proposal.

We expect that your authorities will keep in step with us by selecting at an early date the South side's delegates to the preparatory committee for the national meeting as well as showing a positive response to the proposal for convening the national meeting.

Also, availing ourselves of this opportunity, we are informing you that the consultative meeting of representatives of the DPRK Government, parties, and social organizations, which has been held now, selected as the North side's delegates to the preparatory committee for the national meeting Chong Mun-san, director of the Secretariat of the DPRK State Administration Council; Kim Yong-ho, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Paek Nam-chun, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and Kang Yong-sop, vice chairman of the Korean Religionists Council and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation.



**Meeting Held To Discuss Proposal**

*SK2505091194 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] A consultative meeting of the delegates of the DPRK Government, political parties, and public organizations was held. At the joint meeting of the DPRK Government, political parties, and public organizations which was held in Pyongyang on 11 April, a proposal was made that a national meeting, to be participated in by the delegates of the authorities, the political parties, and organizations, and individual figures of the North and the South and the delegates from overseas, be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul on the occasion of this 15 August, one year before the 50th anniversary of the fatherland liberation, that a preparatory committee for the national meeting be formed consisting of the delegates of the North, the South, and overseas, and that the first round of the preparatory committee meeting be held in May as a measure for the successful convocation of the national meeting.

A consultative meeting of the delegates of the DPRK Government, political parties, and public organizations was held in Pyongyang on 25 May to discuss various matters connected with the convocation of the national meeting.

Participating in the consultative meeting were the delegates of the DPRK Central People's Committee, State Administration Council, political parties, and public organizations.

The consultative meeting discussed various measures to be taken at the present which include the matter of sending to the South Korean authorities a telephone message urging them to respond to our proposal for convening a national meeting and for forming a national meeting preparatory committee and the matter of electing the North side's delegates to the national meeting.

The consultative meeting pointed out first that the 10-point program for great unity of the whole nation clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is enjoying great support and sympathy among the people at home and abroad with each passing day and that the proposal for convening a national meeting for its realization has been evoking deep interests among the people in the North and the South and overseas compatriots.

The consultative meeting expressed deep regret over the fact that the South Korean authorities did not accept our side's letter related to convening a national meeting, which was proposed proceeding from the desire to open the road for peace and peaceful reunification with the nation's united strength, amid the circumstances under which North-South confrontation is being intensified and the danger of a nuclear war is growing on the Korean peninsula and that, furthermore, they went so far as to

intercept and block en route the letter sent to individual addressees by international mail.

The consultative meeting has decided to urge the South Korean authorities to accept the proposal to convene a national meeting as soon as possible, taking note of the positive position expressed on 15 April by the preparatory committee to form the South side's headquarters of Pominnyon regarding the holding of the national meeting. For this end, it has enabled the CPRF secretariat to immediately send a telephone message which urges South Korea to accept the proposal and to elect the delegates of the South side's preparatory committee for the national meeting to the South Korean National Unification Board.

Based on the reaffirmation of the need to elect the delegates of the preparatory committee, the consultative meeting first elected the delegates of the North side's preparatory committee and those are as follows: Chong Mun-san, secretary of Secretariat of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-ho, vice chairman of Korea Social Democratic Party Central Committee; Paek Nam-chun, secretary of the CPRF Secretariat; Kim Yong-nam, vice chairman of General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Korean Christian Federation Central Committee and vice chairman of the Korean Religious Council.

Participants in the consultative meeting have expressed their firm resolution to open a new significant phase to secure peace in the country, as well as to achieve peaceful reunification based on the great unity of the whole nation, thus surely holding the national meeting on the occasion of 15 August of this year, a year ahead of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.

Also, they expressed the expectation that the South Korean authorities immediately respond to the proposal to convene the national meeting, and that the South side elect the delegates to participate in the national meeting at the earliest date.

**ROK Unification Minister's Remarks Criticized**

*SK2505055894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430  
GMT 25 May 94*

["Nuclear Criminal Declares Joint Declaration on Denuclearisation Invalid"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—South Korean puppet Unification Board Minister Yi Hong-ku, taking issue with the North over its "nuclear issue", reportedly told the "Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly" on May 23 that the "North-South joint declaration on denuclearisation has virtually become invalid".

Announcing the joint declaration on denuclearisation null and void, he ascribed this to the North's "nuclear issue". This is the height of folly.



The South Korean puppet clique which has stockpiled spent nuclear fuel containing more than 10 tons of plutonium now is hell bent on the development of nuclear weapons, developing a fast breeder reactor to abstract a larger amount of plutonium. This tells that the South Korean puppet clique is entirely to blame for reducing the joint declaration on denuclearisation to a mere empty sheet of paper and for rendering the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula impossible.

The South Korean puppet clique's acceleration of the development of its own nuclear weapons is an intolerable anti-national, anti-peace criminal act of increasing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

Facts eloquently tell that the South Korean puppet clique is a clique of nuclear fanatics who are not interested at all in the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, but desperately stepping up their own nuclear armament under the nuclear umbrella of the United States in a bid to ignite a nuclear war and plunge the nation into a holocaust of nuclear war.

#### **South Koreans Reportedly Praise Kim Chong-il**

*SK2405052894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455  
GMT 24 May 94*

["Dear Leader Kim Chong-il, Great Man and Prominent Leader"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—The South Korean people entrust their destiny wholly to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, looking up to him as the great sun of the nation, an iron-willed brilliant commander and the lodestar of reunification.

A newspaper reporter Sin, in Seoul, said when talking with his colleagues about the situation:

"The dear leader Kim Chong-il with both literary and military accomplishments is an iron-willed brilliant commander with an unshakable faith and a prominent master of politics with a clear judgement and outstanding leadership ability.

"He is an eminent leader of the international socialist movement who is guiding the movement for the reconstruction of socialism in the centre of the world politics, meeting the challenge of the imperialist allied forces with his matchless grit and iron will."

An inhabitant of Seoul, showing his colleagues a book entitled "Lodestar of the Age of Independence," said:

"To have a great leader is the highest honor, pride and happiness for a country and nation.

"Our people's highest honor and greatest happiness and pride is that they have sagacious Kim Chong-il as the leader of the nation. As we have him, the day is sure to come soon when the 70 million Koreans will hail reunification."

A high school teacher in Seoul told his colleagues:

"The dear leader Kim Chong-il is possessed of rare wisdom, broad magnanimity and noble virtues.

"There is no such great man and prominent leader in history as the dear leader Kim Chong-il who enjoys undisputed trust from people for his trust, love and benevolence for them, motivated by his idea of 'believing in the people as in heaven'.

"He is a great hero who leads not only a nation but also the entire world."

#### **Mass Rallies Commemorate Kwangju Anniversary**

*SK2405052094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450  
GMT 24 May 94*

["14th Anniversary of Heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising Marked"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Mass rallies took place in different parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to mark the 14th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

Mass rallies were held on May 22 and 23 in North Pyongan, South Hwanghae and Kangwon Provinces and Kaesong municipality.

Senior officials and representatives of workers, agricultural working people, youth and students and men of culture in the Provinces and municipality spoke at the rallies.

The speakers said the Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 was a massive armed uprising in which the entire Kwangju citizens turned out and made a decisive resistance to the fascist violence in order to terminate the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist rule and to achieve democratisation of the South Korean society and the reunification of the country, and a just anti-U.S., anti-fascist democratic resistance.

The desire of the valiant Kwangju resistance fighters for independence and democratisation of the South Korean society still has not been realized owing to the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists, they noted.

They stressed that in order to overthrow the Kim Yong-sam puppet regime and realize the desire of the martyrs of Kwangju, the South Korean students and people should wage vigorous mass struggles in all places to scrap such fascist laws as the "National Security Law", dissolve all the repressive machines and establish a true democratic government.

They stressed the need for the people of all segments of South Korea to turn out to check and frustrate the colonial domination and interference of the United States and get the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea.



**Workers Lend Support to ROK Labor Demands***SK2505055194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420  
GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—A meeting of workers of the Nampo Smelting Complex was held on May 24 to support the struggle of the South Korean workers for a wage hike.

Yi Kwang-tu, chairman of the complex committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and other speakers said the South Korean workers eke out a scanty livelihood, not paid in time even insignificant wages and paying tax with it, while commodity prices soaring high.

It is only too natural that they have risen in struggle against the anti-popular predatory policy and wage-curbing move of the authorities, the speakers noted.

They charged that the South Korean ruling quarters, however, ruthlessly cracked down on the workers at the point of the bayonet by sending a large number of riot police to places of their protest rallies, demonstrations and sit-in strikes.

Saying the reality clearly shows that, while the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique is left intact at the helm of power, the South Korean workers cannot extricate themselves from the miserable lot, and independence, democracy and reunification cannot be expected, they expressed full support to the South Korean workers in their struggle for the right to existence, democracy and independent reunification.

They said the South Korean workers should not stop their struggle till their demand has been met but strengthen solidarity with the people of all other strata and take an organized joint action by pooling efforts with them.

**Atomic Energy Director Urges Probe in Japan***SK2505105694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043  
GMT 25 May 94*

["Special Inspection of Japan's All Nuclear Facilities Urged"—KCNA headline"]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—Pak Yong-nam, director of the General Department of the Atomic Energy of the DPRK, in a letter to Hans Blix, general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on May 23 said it is necessary for the IAEA Secretariat to raise Japan's plutonium concealment case for discussion at an extraordinary meeting of the board of governors of the agency without delay and probe the truth behind it and promptly take a measure for a more overall and thoroughgoing special inspection of all the nuclear facilities in Japan.

Recalling that as much as 70 kg of unaccounted-for plutonium had been concealed for five years at a factory

of Japan where agency's groups of inspectors are said to have been stationed for inspection, the letter said:

"The international community expresses deep concern over the fact that the IAEA invented a 'nuclear suspicion' with regard to the DPRK's fledgling peaceful nuclear activities and thereby created complexity, while failing to call in question the concealment of plutonium in Japan and its dangerous nuclear activities, which is obviously a double-standard policy".

"This case cannot be overlooked today when Japan's nuclear armament which has reached the danger line in actuality poses a threat to peace and security in Asia, in the Korean peninsula in particular," the letter said, expressing the hope that the IAEA will discharge its original mission in compliance with its statute and with the requirements of the safeguards agreement it signed with the relevant country.

**TV Reports Letter to IAEA Director***SK2505125094 Pyongyang Korean Central Television  
Network in Korean 1129 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Pak Yong-nam, director of the Atomic Energy General Department of the DPRK, has sent a letter to Hans Blix, general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], in connection with the fact that a case involving the concealment of plutonium had taken place in Japan.

The letter says: On 4 May, the director of the U.S. Nuclear Control Institute, in a letter to the U.S. Secretary of State, pointed out that 70 kg of plutonium, a massive amount, had been concealed in the Tokai Nuclear Fuel Plant, Ibaragi Prefecture, Japan. He also directed serious attention to this.

The letter points out as follows:

International opinion expresses the concern that, given the fact that numerous nuclear facilities have been operated in Japan for tens of years, a more massive amount of plutonium may have been concealed in Japan and used in producing nuclear weapons. Voices are growing every day that demand an urgent and clear explanation of the truth of this incident.

The agency invented a nuclear suspicion with regard to our fledgling [chongsohan] peaceful nuclear activities and thereby created complexity, while failing to call into question the fact that 70 kg of plutonium, a massive amount, had not been reported but concealed for five years at a plant in Japan, where it is said an IAEA inspection team stays permanently and conducts inspections, and Japan's dangerous nuclear activities. The international community expresses deep concern over the obvious double-standard policy.

The letter goes on to say that this case cannot be overlooked today when Japan's nuclear armament which has reached the danger line in actuality poses a threat to peace and security in Asia and, in particular, on the



Korean peninsula. The letter also stressed that it is necessary for the secretariat of the agency to accept the voices of the international community as a matter of course; raise the case involving the concealment of plutonium in Japan for discussion at an extraordinary meeting of the agency's board of governors without delay; probe the truth behind it; take a measure for a more overall and thoroughgoing special inspection of all the nuclear facilities in Japan; and promptly take other practical measures to resolve the suspicion and worry of the international community.

#### **Daily Denounces Japan's 'Concealment' of Plutonium**

*SK2505105294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034  
GMT 25 May 94*

**["Japan's Crime Must Be Counted"—KCNA headline]**

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—With no amount of attempt can the Japanese reactionaries veil their dark color as nuclear culprits and they must face a trial. Japan's crime in concealing a large quantity of plutonium must be counted.

NODONG SINMUN says this in a commentary today.

Noting that the Japanese reactionaries are resorting to despicable artifices to hush up the recently exposed concealment of 70 kilograms of plutonium at the Tokaimura nuclear fuel-making plant, the analyst says:

Japan is claiming that it was ignorant of a large quantity of plutonium sticking to the equipment of the fuel-making plant. But this far-fetched argument is unbecoming to Japan boasting itself of being advanced in nuclear technologies. No less ridiculous is the excuse of Japan that the case resulted from the negligence of cleaning of the equipment by the plant which was too much engrossed in the production of nuclear fuel through the operation of the fast breeder reactor.

Plutonium possessed by Japan now reportedly amounts to 26 tons. It was several dozen years ago that Japan put its first nuclear facilities into operation. Now many reactors are operating in Japan. So, not much penetration is required to guess how much plutonium Japan is now concealing besides the exposed amount.

The Japanese reactionaries' concealment of plutonium is aimed at manufacturing nuclear weapons. If not, why has it kept dangerous nuclear materials in secrecy?

The Japanese reactionaries, captive to the design of reinvasion, are making haste with the conversion of Japan into a nuclear power in a bid to realise their old dream of "the greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

Japan's nuclear armament has reached a very dangerous stage.

The Japanese reactionaries' noisy row to do harm to the DPRK over its "nuclear development" is nothing but a petty trick to cover up their nuclear armament.

They are now openly claiming that if "sanctions" were taken against the DPRK by the United Nations, Japan would blockade the seas and send troops of "the self-defence forces" to the Korean War.

By going ahead with nuclear armament, the Japanese reactionaries are digging their own grave.

#### **Various Japan Delegations Arrive, Depart**

*SK2405140894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036  
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean Christian Federation led by Chairman Kang Yong-sop left here today for Japan.

A delegation of the Korean Children's Union in Japan led by Kim Yu-ui, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, arrived here to attend the fifth congress of the Korean Children's Union.

A home-visiting group of students of Korean University under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, home-visiting groups of Korean students in Japan and the 213th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan Monday on a visit to the socialist homeland.

#### **Daily Marks 39th Anniversary of Chongnyon**

*SK2505061694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455  
GMT 25 May 94*

**["Chongnyon Covers Proud Road Full of Victory and Glory"—KCNA headline]**

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today dedicates an editorial to the 39th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a DPRK's dignified and authoritative organization of Koreans overseas.

With the formation of Chongnyon on May 25, 1955, a proud new history of the movement of Koreans overseas based on the *chuche* idea was opened and, since then, the movement of Koreans overseas has developed as a genuine national patriotic movement, definitely getting on the track of *chuche*, the editorial notes, and continues:

By adopting the policy of modeling its ranks on the *chuche* idea as the main line, Chongnyon has thoroughly established the *chuche*-based ideological system and leadership system in the organization and fortified the singlehearted unity of the ranks and firmly built up its ranks into a patriotic organization of loyalty that would believe and follow always only the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.



In recent years, it has made a new progress in preparing the younger generations as trustworthy successors to the patriotic cause, thereby creating a firm guarantee for strengthening and developing the Chongnyon organization into an eternal chuche-based organization of the citizens overseas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a patriotic organisation.

Chongnyon has intensified the work of national unity among the Koreans overseas under the banner of great national unity, energetically waged the movement for national reunification as a mass movement embracing all the compatriots in Japan and strengthened friendship and unity with the world progressive people including the Japanese people, contributing to winning greater international support and solidarity for the socialist cause of chuche, the cause of national reunification and the patriotic cause of Chongnyon.

Although the situation has become complicated and the reactionaries' moves against the DPRK and Chongnyon have become more vicious, the Chongnyon officials and Koreans in Japan are giving spurs to the consolidation of the Chongnyon organization and fulfilment of patriotic tasks, deeply cherishing in their minds the faith that they will certainly emerge victorious since there is dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the faith that the patriotic ranks of Chongnyon united in one mind around the dear leader are invincible.

The editorial notes that all achievements made by Chongnyon are a great victory of the chuche-based idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the movement of Koreans overseas and a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership and paternal loving care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

### **Foreign Groups Denounce Suppression of Chongnyon**

*SK2405134794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Foreign public denounced the suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) by the Japanese reactionaries.

Japanese Dietmen on May 19 investigated the suppression of Chongnyon by the Japanese police in Osaka.

They met with officials of Chongnyon and Japanese lawyers and acquainted themselves with the background and truth of the police crackdown. They concluded that the wholesale police search was motivated by a political intention to pry into the inside of the Chongnyon organisation and incite anti-Chongnyon sentiments.

They visited the Osaka prefectural police headquarters and called the police chief to account for the suppression of Chongnyon.

The Indian committee for supporting Korea's reunification, the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association,

the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, the Friendship Association of India and the Indian Diplomatic Club issued a joint statement May 14 denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign.

The statement denounced the Japanese authorities' suppression of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan as an intolerable challenge to the DPRK and the Korean people and urged them to immediately stop the unjustifiable and rude acts and apologize to the DPRK.

### **PRC Party School Delegation Leaves Pyongyang**

*SK2405102194 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 21 May 94*

[Text] A delegation of the PRC's CPC Central Party School led by Vice President Liu Shengyu left Pyongyang by plane on 21 May. Functionaries concerned bid the delegation farewell at the airport.

### **PRC Procurator Delegation Departs 21 May**

*SK2405101294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 21 May 94*

[Text] A delegation of the PRC Supreme People's Procuratorate led by Deputy Procurator General Liang Guoqing left Pyongyang by train on 21 May. Kim Chang-uk, deputy procurator general of the Central Prosecutor's Office; and Qiao Zonghuai, PRC ambassador to our country, saw the delegation off at the Pyongyang station.

### **Korean Resident of U.S. Visits Pyongyang**

*SK2405134594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 May 94*

[“We Felt Higher Pride in Being Korean Nationals”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Son Won-tae, a U.S.-resident Korean, and his companions on a visit to Pyongyang told KCNA on May 20 that they felt higher pride in being Korean nationals, seeing the daily developing motherland.

Son Won-tae said: “When I think about the great President Kim Il-song devoting his whole life to the country and the nation, I can hardly restrain thankful tears rolling down my cheeks. Our people are a happy and proud people because they have the great leader.”

Yim Chun-su said: “The magnificent view of Pyongyang with the beautiful Taedong River flowing through it represents the ever-prospering looks of the motherland.”

Pak Sang-chin said: “Those who are studying hard at the grand and richly decorated grand people's study house present quite a contrast to those at libraries in the United States who give themselves airs, seeking a gay life.”

Kim Sun-cha said: “I was deeply impressed by the noble spiritual world of the people who are eager to exalt their



country and nation. I keenly felt once more that when our nation unites and achieves national reunification, our motherland will prosper endlessly in the van of the world."

**Kim Il-song Greet's Jordan's King Husayn**

*SK2405112294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010  
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to his Majesty King Husayn the first of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

President Kim Il-song in the message expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries would continue to develop in accordance with the desire and aspiration of their peoples, and wished the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan prosperity.

**Dailies Mark Jordan's Independence**

*SK2505060294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438  
GMT 25 May 94*

[“Independence Day of Jordan”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 48th anniversary of the independence of Jordan.

MINJU CHOSON says since the independence the Jordanian people have made great strides forward in their struggle to remove the consequences of the colonial rule and build a new society.

It goes on:

Jordan is striving to find a fair solution of the Middle East issue, pursuing a non-aligned policy externally.

The DPRK and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level in July, 1974 and have since developed their friendship.

Believing that the relations between the peoples of the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the Korean people sincerely wish the Jordanian people a new progress in their endeavors for the prosperity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article introducing the natural resources of Jordan.

**Foreign Organizations Support Korean ‘Just Cause’**

*SK2405215694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508  
GMT 24 May 94*

[“Let Us Defend Socialism of Korea”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Foreign political parties and organisations expressed support to the just cause of the Korean people to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and achieve the reunification of the country.

Chairman of the for peace and socialism-the communist Workers' Party of Finland Timo Lahdenmaki in his speech at a rally celebrating May Day said the United States is the very one which has divided Korea.

The United States has been opposed to all the proposals of North Korea to settle the Korean question, seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea, he noted, adding:

“The United States expects the socialism of North Korea to collapse but the future of mankind lies in socialism.

“We should actively support the socialism of Korea with might and main. This is the only way of guaranteeing the victory of the international working class movement and a brighter future.”

Addressing a mass rally celebrating May Day, Preben Moller Hansen, chairman of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause, said the United States is scheming to isolate and stifle socialist Korea under the pretext of the “nuclear issue”. “We express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for just cause under the banner of socialism,” he stressed.

He supported the proposal of the DPRK for negotiations with the United States to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and establish a new peace arrangement on the Korean peninsula and demanded that the United States affirmatively accede to this proposal.

Delegates of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist), the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Metal Workers Trade Union of Denmark, the Red Youth League of Denmark, the Denmark-the DPRK Friendship Association and other political parties and organisations expressed support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

James Stewart, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland, said that to defend the socialism of Korea and actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Korean people today is the internationalist duty of the communist and workers' parties of all countries.



**Foreign Groups Urge U.S. To Respond on Talks***SK2405151494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502  
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Organisations and public figures of different countries in their statements urged the United States to respond to the DPRK-U.S. negotiations for the establishment of a new peace arrangement.

The Anti-imperialist Youth Union of Mali in a statement on May 6 fully supported the negotiations proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establish a new peace arrangement and demanded that the United States affirmatively accede to it.

The Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples in a statement May [date indistinct] said if the United States is interested even a little in the detente on the Korean peninsula and the guarantee of world peace, it must respond to the peaceloving negotiations proposal of the DPRK.

The Mozambican Committee for Friendship With the People of the DPRK in a statement said the United States is trying to stifle socialism of Korea, but it is a big mistake. The Korean people have a weapon of single-hearted unity mightier than a nuclear bomb, it noted.

B. Sen Gupta, joint secretary of the All India Students Federation, in a statement on May 9 stressed that the United States must not resort to the anachronistic policy of military adventure against the DPRK but respond to negotiations with the DPRK to establish a new peace arrangement guaranteeing a durable peace in this region.

**Arab Committee, Hanminjon Statement Urges Dialogue***SK2505053394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413  
GMT 25 May 94*

["Support to Korean People's Just Struggle Urged"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—A delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) led by Hong Chi-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Front, and the Solidarity Committee of Political Parties and Fronts in the Middle East and North African area supporting the struggle of Hanminjon and the South Korean people published a joint statement on April 13 in Damascus, radio Voice of National Salvation reported from Seoul.

The joint statement strongly demanded the dismantling of the U.S. military bases in South Korea, the fundamental solution of the question of the Korean peninsula through dialogue, an immediate release of all the political prisoners and long-term prisoners and the repatriation of POWs to their hometowns.

It called on the forces of freedom, peace and democracy of the world to fight in close unity against the anti-popular offensive of the imperialists for establishing an aggressive "new world order" and to extend full support and solidarity to the struggle of the Patriotic people in the South and the Korean people's struggle for a genuine peace, denuclearisation and reunification of the Korean peninsula in accordance with the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Earlier, on April 12, the Arab Solidarity Committee for Encouragement to the Struggle of Hanminjon and the South Korean people published a joint statement in Damascus denouncing the war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The joint statement said the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are entirely to blame for the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula.

It called on the United Nations, international organisations and world peace champions to make active efforts to check and frustrate the war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Kim Yong-sam puppet regime.

**Ambassador Meets Peruvian Party Leader 13 May***SK2405050994 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 21 May 94*

[Text] Genaro Ledesma Izquieta, chairman of the Peruvian Popular Front of Workers, Peasants, and Students, met Kim Kyong-ho, our country's ambassador to Peru, on 13 May.

In the meeting, the ambassador conveyed greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Genaro Ledesma Izquieta. The chairman expressed deep gratitude for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The chairman said as following: Recently, the Japanese reactionaries are clinging to anti-socialist, anti-Republic, and anti-Chongnyon [the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan] suppression in collusion with the South Korean puppets, instead of apologizing to the Korean people for its past criminal acts. The world should heighten its vigilance against the Japanese militarism. The Japanese reactionaries' any kind of maneuvers cannot frighten the Korean people who are following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We will send invariable support and solidarity to the socialist cause of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people's cause for reunification.



**SPA Chairman Meets Zambian President 19 May**  
*SK2405053194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458*  
*GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Zambian President Frederick J.T. Chiluba said he is thankful to the DPRK for its cooperation in various fields including technical cooperation for Zambia and other African countries and hopes such cooperation will grow stronger in the future.

When he received a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by chairman Yang Hyong-sop on May 19, the Zambian president said the relations between the two countries are very close and that Zambia remembers the active support rendered by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the liberation movement of the Zambian people in the past.

He said Zambia wants to learn experiences of Korea including the experience in party building and the experience in-mobilizing the masses.

**Pakistani Committee for POW Repatriation Formed**

*SK2405133894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020*  
*GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—The Pakistan committee for support to the repatriation of unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea to the North was inaugurated in Karachi on May 15.

At the inaugural meeting, chairman of the Pakistan committee for supporting the proposal to found the democratic confederal republic of Koryo B.M. Kutti was elected chairman of the new-born committee and secretary of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association Abdul Malik secretary of the committee.

At the first session of the committee, the participants noted that there are many unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea who were taken prisoner during the Korean war and that they have been kept under detention for more than 40 years for their refusal to be converted.

They urged the South Korean authorities to immediately return to the DPRK Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan who spent long years in prison, refusing ideological conversion, and called on the peoples of Pakistan and the world and international human rights organisations to wage an international solidarity movement for their repatriation.

**Anniversary of Eritrea's Independence Observed**  
*SK2405112594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012*  
*GMT 24 May 94*

["1st Anniversary of Independence of Eritrea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—Papers here today observe the 1st anniversary of independence of Eritrea.

Noting that after the independence the Eritrean people have striven to consolidate the independence of the country, achieve political stability and boost the ruined economy, MINJU CHOSON in an article says:

The Eritrean Government has developed friendly relations with neighbouring and other countries of the world and made efforts to strengthen peace, stability and regional cooperations in the horn of African region.

The Korean people wish the Eritrean people greater success in their struggle to defend the national independence and achieve prosperity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article introducing Eritrea today.

**Ghana Party Supports Reunification Program**

*SK2305213794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515*  
*GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 (KCNA)—Kwes Pratt, general secretary of the Popular Party for Democracy and Development of Ghana, published a statement on May 6 in support of "10-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He said the 10-point programme is a most realistic great programme for achieving national reunification, an earnest desire of all the Korean people, by peaceful means.

"Believing that Korea will be reunified in accordance with the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, we appeal to the international community to extend full support and encouragement to it," he said. Silina Fatima Correia Mojane, secretary of state of agricultural hydraulics of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, in a statement on May 9 said the 10-point programme is a great programme indicating the most correct path of achieving the reunification of Korea. "Those who refuse to accept it will face a stern judgement by the Korean and the world people," he warned.

**Dailies Mark 'Day of African Liberation'**

*SK2505063894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435*  
*GMT 25 May 94*

["Day of African Liberation Observed"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—Newspapers here today observe day of African liberation.

A summit of African independent states was held on May 25, 1963, which declared the inauguration of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and adopted its charter.



It was decided at the meeting to observe May 25 when the organization was founded as day of African liberation.

The founding of the OAU marked an important occasion in giving impetus to the struggle of the Africans for the liquidation of the colonial ruling system in the continent, promotion of cooperation and solidarity among nations and building of a new Africa, an article of NODONG SINMUN notes, and says:

On this occasion, the Korean people extend friendly congratulations and greetings to the African people.

Many changes have taken place in the African continent, renewing its appearance, thanks to the efforts of the Africans to achieve the prosperity of the continent by themselves.

The African people are working to expand the peace zone, the nuclear-free zone in the continent.

The OAU is playing an important role in the efforts of the African nations to build a new Africa. The organization discusses and decides on preferential problems in developing the continent and ensuring peace there at annual meetings of heads of state and government.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the revolutionary changes taking place in Africa and will as ever extend active support to the just cause of the African people.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article entitled "African People Are Advancing" on this occasion.

### **Radio Reports Anniversary Meeting of Musan Battle**

*SK2405042894 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0758 GMT 23 May 94*

[Excerpts] A central report meeting is going to be held here in the Cultural Palace of the People, marking the 55th anniversary of the victory in the Musan District Battle which was personally organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [passage omitted]

Seated on the rostrum were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice president; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; secretaries of the party Central Committee; vice premiers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of party, government, administrative, economic, and working people's organizations; and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters. [applause]

Paek Hak-yon, permanent vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presides over the meeting. [passage omitted]

[Begin Paek speech] [passage omitted] Kang Sok-sung, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the Party History Institute, will deliver a report. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Begin Kang speech] [passage omitted] Our party and the government of the Republic have made every effort to achieve the fatherland's reunification based on the principle of national independence in conformity with all the people's desire and the demand of the times.

However, our generous [aryang innun] proposals for the fatherland's reunification and all the people's aspiration for the reunification have not been realized because of the U.S. and South Korean authorities' splittist line and war maneuver.

The U.S. imperialists are adhering to the military adventure to crush [apsalhagi wihan kunsajok mohom] our socialist cause, stirring up the anti-Republic pressure commotion in the international arena over our nuclear problem.

Obsessed with war frenzy [chonjaeng kwangjunge hwanjangi toen], the Kim Yong-sam group is going to resume the Team Spirit nuclear war exercise by bringing U.S. nuclear war equipment such as Patriot missiles into South Korea, mentioning strong-arm countermeasure against us in collusion with outside forces. It is also openly promoting [kochwi] a war mood for northward invasion while talking about assuming a prompt dashing-in posture in the event of an emergency [yusasi chukkak torip taese].

The U.S. imperialists and their followers are frantically running wild to isolate and suffocate our Republic and to crush [apsal] our socialism over the nuclear issue. Any pressure or threat, however, cannot work with us. They cannot resolve the issue by adhering to such a method, and this only drives the situation towards catastrophe [sataerul pagugero molgogalsu issumnida].

The United States and the South Korean authorities should behave discreetly, facing all facts squarely. [passage omitted]

### **KCNA Reports Meeting**

*SK2305234994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 23 May 94*

["55th Anniversary of Victory in Musan Area Battle Marked"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 (KCNA)—A national meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture today on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle organized and commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song.



Present at the meeting were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; and other party and government officials.

Kang Sok-sung, member of the C.C., the WPK and director of the Party History Institute of the Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

He said the battle, which recorded a shining page in the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, was a historic operation of advance into the homeland which was organized under an outstanding plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to lead to a constant upsurge the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle in its centre, thus promoting the cause of national liberation, and which was waged under his wise guidance.

He quoted President Kim Il-song as saying:

"...The Musan area battle was, indeed, a significant one which greatly helped further inspire the people in the homeland with the spirit of the anti-Japanese struggle and lead the revolutionary movement to a higher tide."

The reporter said:

Grave difficulties were created before the Korean revolution in the period around the Musan area battle, with the Japanese imperialists intensifying the reactionary offensive as never before.

In those days President Kim Il-song called a meeting at Beidadingzi in April 1939 and indicated the policy of dealing one strike after another at the Japanese imperialist aggressors through a vigorous counter-offensive and advancing into the homeland again.

Under this policy, the great leader advanced into the homeland across the Amnok River, leading the main unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) on May 18, 1939.

The members of the KPRA including Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, conducted political propaganda in various forms, renewing their firm determination to bring earlier the day of national liberation.

President Kim Il-song made a historic speech "Let Us Rise Up Vigorously in the Anti-Japanese Struggle To Hasten the Liberation of the Homeland" before Sinsadong people.

In his speech, he clarified the character and mission of the KPRA and said that the entire nation must unite closely as one on the anti-Japanese front, turn out courageously in the sacred war against Japanese imperialism and actively support the KPRA.

Upset by the advance of the KPRA into the Musan area, the Japanese imperialists mobilized a large force and desperately chased the unit.

Seeing through the enemy's intention, the great leader, with a superb operation of allurements and ambush, wiped out at one stroke the enemy attempting to "encircle and annihilate" the KPRA on the Taehongdan plain on May 23, thus concluding the historic operation of advance into the Musan area with a brilliant victory.

In his report, Kang Sok-sung said "the advance of the KPRA into the homeland and the historic victory in the Musan area battle were a brilliant fruition of the chuche-based military idea and commanding art of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, and a historic event which led the Korean revolution as a whole centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a constant upswing under the banner of chuche."

#### Article Recalls 1939 Operation

SK2305213394 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1524  
GMT 23 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 23 (KCNA)—May 23 marks the 55th anniversary of the victory in the historic operation of advance into Musan area.

The operation organized and commanded by the great leader President Kim Il-song in May, 1939, was one of the operations of advance into the homeland which recorded a shining page in the history of the Korean people's anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

The late 1930s was the darkest period in the Japanese imperialist rule (1905-1945) over Korea. In those days the Japanese imperialists launched a large-scale "punitive" offensive with the mobilization of forces hundreds of thousands strong, calling the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) "a cancer" in the fulfilment of their plan of aggression on the continent.

They also destroyed grass-roots organizations of the association for the restoration of the fatherland and other revolutionary organizations and arrested and killed many people at random.

The Korean revolution faced a temporary difficulty.

President Kim Il-song worked out a plan to advance a large unit into the homeland with a view to actively breaking through it and leading the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a high tide.

A large-scale spring counteroffensive was waged in late April and early May for the preparation of advance into the homeland.

The main unit of the KPRA attacked Qiujiadian, Shiwudaogou, Banjiegou and other strategic vantages of the enemy along the River Amnok one after another, winning a great victory.



The historic operation of advance into the homeland was started on May 18.

President Kim Il-song, who marched into the homeland across the River Amnok, leading the main unit of the KPRA, reached Mupo on May 21 via Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaebong and Lake Samji.

He called a meeting of KPRA commanding officers at the camp in Mupo and issued an order to advance to the Musan area.

On the 22nd, the main unit of the KPRA liberated the extensive area of Mt. Noun around Sinsadong and Singaechok. Reaching the Sinsadong area, leading the eighth regiment and the guards company of the command, President Kim Il-song made a historical speech "let us rise up vigorously in the anti-Japanese struggle to hasten the liberation of the homeland" before Sinsadong people.

That day, the KPRA completely wiped out the pursuing enemy on trucks.

The battle on the Taehongdan plain, the climax of the operation, took place on the 23rd. The Japanese imperialists sent a huge force to the Musan area in an attempt to check the advance of the KPRA into the homeland.

President Kim Il-song unfolded an operation to annihilate the enemy on the plain and brought the battle to a victory with superb guerrilla tactics.

Hundreds of the Japanese imperialist aggression troops were killed or wounded in the battle.

The operation of advance into the Musan area ended in a great political and military victory of the KPRA.

It fully demonstrated the outstanding commanding art of President Kim Il-song and the invincible might of the KPRA and brought about a constant upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle in its center.

#### **Pyongyang Units Support Army at Construction Site**

*SK2405100894 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 21 May 94*

[Text] Organizations, plants, and enterprises in Pyongyang are actively supporting the People's Army soldiers who are striving for socialist construction.

On 20 May, functionaries and working people from over 120 units of organizations, including Pyongyang municipal people's committee and Pyongyang municipal administrative economic committee, plants and enterprises, and education sector visited the People's Army soldiers who are displaying labor feats in the construction of Pyongyang-Hyangan Expressway.

On 20 May, functionaries and working people of the units, who are filled with zeal to further bloom the

traditional ethos of people-army unity by actively supporting and taking good care of the fighters of the supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, congratulated and encouraged the soldiers' labor achievement by visiting the construction site with more than 220 automobiles loaded with tens of thousands of over 60 kinds of relief goods.

#### **Nationwide Rice Planting Said 71% Complete**

*SK2505102594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 25 (KCNA)—Rice transplanting is brisk in the rural communities of Korea.

According to data available at the State Agricultural Commission, rice transplanting had been carried out at 71 percent as of May 23 across the country. South Hwanghae Province had transplanted rice seedlings on 79 percent of the fields, North Pyongan Province 77 percent and South Phyongan Province 76 percent by that date.

The rural communities of South Hwanghae Province transplant rice seedlings on six to seven percent of the fields every day by enhancing the operation rate of tractors, rice-transplanting machines and other farm machines and effectively organising work.

#### **Electrification Project in North Described**

*SK2405134894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 24 (KCNA)—An increasing number of railway sections are switched over to electric traction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The project for the electrification of the Hoeryong-Haksong section in the northern tip of the country has begun recently.

In the project they have to erect thousands of electric poles, extend electric wires and communications line, lower the tunnel ground and build transformer substations and other structures in the 168 km section.

The nation's railway electrification started in 1948. More than 850 kilometres of sections were switched over to electric traction in 1960s, more than 3,000 kilometres in 1970s and the middle of 1980s and 800 kilometres in the period of the third seven-year plan (1987-1993). Thus, the main trunk-line electrification has been completed in the main.

The rate of haulage by electric locomotive has reached over 90 percent in freight transport, with the result that the transit capacity and transport capacity of railways have further increased and the demand of the national economy for transport is met fully. This year, the DPRK Government envisages increasing investment in the railway transport domain in the state budget 3 percent compared with last year.



## South Korea

### **U.S. Ambassador Cited on DPRK Nuclear Issue** *SK2505084094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT* 25 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)—U.S. Ambassador to Seoul James Laney flatly denied Wednesday reports that Washington pressed Seoul to buy Patriot Missiles.

He said the Patriots were brought here by the United States for its own deterrence purposes as to send the message to Pyongyang that the South's defenses are strong in a speech at the Press Center sponsored by the Parliamentarians' Society of Korea.

He also brushed aside reports that the United States was exaggerating the situation on the Korean peninsula, saying Washington was neither cooking nor imagining threat from North Korea.

He cited reports by the safeguards team of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), now in Pyongyang for additional nuclear inspections, that no spent fuel has been diverted since 1989 based on camera surveillance.

"This means there was no diversion since 1989," he said.

Laney, however, quoted U.S. intelligence which states that diversion might have occurred during the discharge of fuel rods in 1989.

He said the U.N. nuclear watchdog is now working to clarify the history of the process before 1989 by taking samples.

Laney reiterated that North Korea must satisfy not only South Korea and the United States, but the whole world that it is not pursuing a nuclear program.

"With this assurance (that Pyongyang has given up its nuclear ambitions), we will be prepared, in full consultation with South Korea, to begin the process of normalizing both diplomatic and economic ties with North Korea," he said.

"North Korea must open up to the point for their interests, not for U.S. interests," he said.

To reduce tension, he said, "they (North Koreans) have to make a move." "We (the United States) have our doors open...It is not us isolating North Korea. North Korea has isolated itself," he said.

### **Kim Tae-chung Urges U.S. To Offer Normalization Plans**

*SK2505034194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT*  
25 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, reiterating that diplomacy is the only way to resolve the

North Korean nuclear row, has urged the United States to offer detailed plans on normalization of relations with Pyongyang.

In an interview with the ASAHI SHIMBUN in the United States, the chairman of the Kim Tae-chung Peace Foundation for the Asia-Pacific Region said Washington will never allow North Korea to acquire nuclear weapons.

Kim voiced optimism on resolution of the nuclear dispute because Pyongyang's overriding goal is not to possess nuclear weapons but to establish diplomatic relations with Washington.

Therefore, the United States should tell China that it intends to normalize relations with North Korea in order to secure Chinese cooperation, Kim said. The former South Korean opposition leader has been visiting the United States.

Since China does not want to see a Japan armed with nuclear weapons, the United States would be able to obtain Chinese cooperation, Kim added.

As long as Washington does not provide clear assurances to North Korea through diplomatic channels, it will be difficult to resolve the nuclear row, he said.

North Korea is suspicious about U.S. intentions because Washington has failed to offer any detailed plans, Kim said, adding that Pyongyang is worried that when the nuclear row is cleared up, the United States will take issue with North Korean human rights abuses, chemical weapons, terrorism and arms exports to the Middle East.

North Korea refuses to accept complete inspections of its nuclear facilities because if it did, it would lose "the card" for a third round of high-level negotiations with the United States, Kim said.

Once Pyongyang's nuclear card is used, the attention of the United States and the international community will shift to human rights and other issues, he said.

### **Kim Tae-chung on DPRK Nuclear Concessions**

*SK2405082094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0448 GMT*  
24 May 94

[Text] Los Angeles, May 23 (YONHAP)—Chairman Kim Tae-chung of the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation has called for a national referendum on the government's commonwealth plan as the first step toward national reunification.

Speaking at a luncheon sponsored by the University of Southern California in a hotel here Monday, the former South Korean opposition leader said the North Korean nuclear problem should be solved while Kim Il-song is alive because he alone can offer a real concession in foreign policy.

North Korea has made a number of diplomatic concessions, such as simultaneous admission of North and



South Korea to the United Nations, cross-recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by the four powers (the United States, Japan, China and Russia) and mutual recognition by Seoul and Pyongyang of the legitimacy of their respective governments, for its survival since 1991. Since Kim Il-song alone could concede such issues, he said, solution of the nuclear dispute and other matters is necessary before the death of the 82-year-old strongman.

The commonwealth plan will likely be realized during President Kim Yong-sam's term in office, he observed, adding that he believes the plan, if referred to a national vote, will be approved by the people. "In that case, the government can launch inter-Korean negotiations with confidence and authority," he remarked.

Because Kim Il-song is using the nuclear issue as a bargaining card to normalize relations with the United States and secure American economic cooperation, the only way to break the nuclear standoff is for Washington to guarantee Pyongyang's security by establishing diplomatic relations and suspending the "Team Spirit" military exercise with South Korea, he said, reiterating that the nuclear issue should be solved in a package deal.

North Korea must expose its nuclear development program to the world and promise to maintain peace and security on the Korean peninsula, he stressed. China should then cooperate in ensuring North Korea's commitment to security on the peninsula, he added.

As Kim Il-song recently showed an interest in visiting the United States, "We should not sneer at this olive branch he offered," Kim Tae-chung said. If "the great leader" ever visited the United States, North Korea might adopt a milder and more flexible foreign policy. Asked whether he would run for president again at a critical stage leading to reunification, he replied, "I'll not run even if the people want me to run."

### **UN Confirms DPRK Request To Withdraw From MAC**

*SK2505054794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)—North Korea has notified the United Nations Command (UNC) that it has established "the Korean People's Army representative mission at Panmunjom" to replace its component of the Military Armistice Committee, the UNC announced Wednesday.

A command spokesman said the UN Command plans to ask North Korea, which unilaterally withdrew from the Armistice Committee recently, to hold a senior secretaries' meeting of the committee soon to discuss the issue.

North Korean Army Lt. Colonel Yu Yong-chol made the notification on Tuesday morning at Panmunjom, in his

capacity as chief liaison officer for the newly organized mission, when he contacted UNC Lt. Colonel R. Flury, the command reported.

North Korea, however, told the command that it would maintain its telephone lines at the joint duty officers' room at Panmunjom.

North Korea unilaterally withdrew its representatives from the Military Armistice Committee on April 27, demanding the Korean armistice agreement signed in 1953 be replaced by a peace accord. Pyongyang also sought the withdrawal of the Polish representative from the communist side of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

### **Paper Reacts to DPRK Notice**

*SK2505051494*

[Editorial Report] With the exception of TONG-A ILBO, all Seoul vernacular morning papers on 25 May merely provide straight reports of North Korea's recent notification to the UN Forces side that it was replacing its negotiating body to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] with a Panmunjom mission of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. The moderate TONG-A ILBO carries, on page 2, a 600-word article by reporter Pak Che-kyun entitled "The Significance of North Korea's 'establishment of a Panmunjom Mission'."

Reporting on North Korea's notification, the article comments that "this attempt of North Korea aimed at incapacitating the MAC, stems from its intent to topple the present Armistice Agreement system. What is more, it is a product of its hitherto-employed tactics to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement."

Holding that the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States is an overriding goal of North Korea designed to promote the relations with the United States while excluding South Korea, the paper says "Regardless of the North's stance, the ROK and U.S. Governments are assuming a stance that the present Armistice Agreement should be adhered to. Hence, chances are high that the two governments will again call on the North to abide by the Armistice Agreement through a government-level statement or a Panmunjom channel."

The article then predicts that "despite North Korea's stubborn persistence on instituting the Panmunjom Mission," the issue would not be a big problem for the MAC system because "the function of the MAC itself was already paralyzed" ever since an ROK general was appointed as a senior member of the UN Forces' side to the MAC.

The article then concludes: "Accordingly, the ROK Government is expected to cope with the issue by proclaiming its basic stance to 'convert from the present armistice state to a peace state between the North and South' as stipulated in the North-South Agreement."



**DPRK Offers ROK 'Free Entry' to Najin Port**

*SK2505024494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT  
25 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)—North Korea is beckoning South Koreans to invest and visit China via its ports, officials of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration, a trade association and industry sources said Wednesday.

North Korea's External Economic Cooperation Promotion Committee Director, Hyon Sok-hui, met with South Korean shipping officials on May 15 in Yanji, China, promising free entry to Najin port for South Korean citizens as well as ships and guaranteeing their safety, the sources said.

Pyongyang has sought Beijing's cooperation in letting South Korean tourists to China use direct sea routes to the North Korean cities of Chongjin and Najin from South Korea's southeastern port of Pusan, Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) officials said.

In addition, the communist North has asked South Korean companies to invest in the Najin and Sonbong free economic and trade zones as well as infrastructure projects.

North Korea's decision to allow port entry by South Koreans has often been conveyed indirectly via ethnic Korean businessmen in China, but never directly to South Korea by a senior Northern official.

South Korean shipping officials will meet with the external economic cooperation promotion committee vice chairman in Beijing on Saturday to specifically discuss regular direct service between Pusan and Najin as well as investment in the communist country.

KFTA officials confirmed that Pyongyang had proposed to the city governments of Hunchun, Tumen and Yanji that South Korean tourists bound for China be allowed to enter via its ports.

In return for allowing direct sea routes, the North has asked China to construct railways and roads connecting to the mainland and for support in road and railway construction.

By offering direct sea routes, Pyongyang wants to draw South Korean and Japanese investment into the railway and road network between North Korea and China, KFTA officials said.

If the idea is realized, South Koreans will be able to travel to Mt. Paektu and other places of interest adjacent to North Korea's border with China through North Korean soil starting from as early as next year.

But KMTA authorities point out that North Korea has not made formal notification of the decision through official channels like inter-Korean dialogue but via businessmen and Chinese provincial city governments, meaning the plan cannot be blindly accepted.

They say Seoul cannot allow free travel to the North unless Pyongyang promises to ensure the safety of its people through negotiations.

The industry, eager to take the North up on its offer, says Seoul should set aside politics to seek clarification from Pyongyang on exactly what its intentions are.

**Enterprises Asked for Prudence in Tumen Project**

*SK2405132494 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in  
Korean 24 May 94 p 3*

[Editorial: "The Development of the Tumen River Must Be Reconsidered"]

[Text] According to a recent foreign report, the North Korean authorities have formulated specific plans to establish a free trade zone in the northeastern area of their territory by inviting the Chinese enterprises, and ROK enterprises in China, to participate in the Tumen River development project, around the areas of Chongjin and Najin.

North Korea has reportedly planned to invite a Chinese delegation from Jilin Province, and businessmen of the ROK enterprises in China, to Pyongyang to discuss the Tumen River development project under the auspices of the Chongjin city development committee. It will hold another meeting with them in Beijing around the end of this month to discuss specific plans for joint cooperation regarding the project.

It has not been learned if participants in the meeting would form an international cooperative system to promote their joint cooperation. According to some reports, however, North Korea and China have already exchanged a protocol regarding the Tumen River project.

This project will likely be carried out in the following way: North Korea and China will be a key factor in carrying out the project, while welcoming ROK capital to it. This is the way North Korea has so far planned to implement the project.

As we have mentioned over and over again, ROK enterprises should consult with the government about economic cooperation with North Korea, whether it is carried out in the form of the Tumen development project or the construction of a plant in the Nampo area. We stress once again that no civilian-level economic cooperation without the government's participation should be conducted.

Also, our government and enterprises should not forget, even for a moment, that the North Korean system is an unreasonable and extreme communist regime, not found anywhere else in modern history. For over half a century, there have been no changes in the Kim Il-sung dictatorial system. At the same time, the so-called *chuche* idea—which indicates that "Korea is one," and that "Korea is under the bosom and grace of Kim Il-sung and



Kim Chong-il"—is an absolute idea presently worshiped by all North Korea people throughout the country. In other words, if a South Korean businessman builds a plant in North Korea, this can be theoretically done under the guidance and grace of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

There are, however, some important points in carrying out the Tumen River development project. That is, by participating in it, we can lead North Korea to go from a closed society to an open one; we can form our business connections [yongogwon] on the area of the Tumen River in the initial stage of its development; and seek the balanced development of our land by promoting development in the most backward area of the country in preparation for the days after national reunification. Also, it is internationally very significant to build the free trade zone in the northeastern area because there is no multilateral cooperative system there.

This project must not be, however, carried out as intended by North Korea. North Korea's hidden intention is to make foreign currency quickly, while trying to become the master of the northeast by inviting a considerable amount of the foreign capital, including from ROK enterprises, to the project. This is why the North Korean authorities are so interested. By properly meeting China's persistent desire to advance into Korea through the East Sea [Sea of Japan], North Korea has appropriately formulated plans to lead the ROK enterprises to participate in the Tumen project.

When the Tumen River development project was first discussed, the six countries surrounding the area showed interest and tried to participate in it. They are South Korea, North Korea, China, Russia, Mongolia, and Japan. However, only North Korea and China are now interested in the project because North Korea refuses to open its doors.

We hope that the government and our enterprises should not be entangled in North Korea's plot. They must not invest even a penny unless North Korea earnestly asks for it and make efforts for negotiations with South Korea. In particular, I would like to call on our businessmen to keep this in mind and be prudent in dealing with North Korea.

#### **Russia, DPRK Reach Agreement on Logging Camps**

*SK2505104194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1028 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Moscow, May 25 (YONHAP)—Russia and North Korea have initialed a new logging agreement featuring the stepped-up protection of human rights of North Korean loggers in Siberia, Russia's ITAR-TASS reported in a dispatch from Pyongyang on Wednesday.

The report said the agreement was inked after ten days' negotiations in Pyongyang.

The two countries had negotiations several times in the past to work out a new agreement but in vain due to differences over loggers' human rights issues.

The new agreement will be formally signed very shortly, enabling more than 10,000 North Korean loggers to continue to work at Siberian logging yards at least in the next five years, it said.

The new agreement provides that North Korea should abide by Russian laws with respect to the operation of logging yards in Siberia and should recognize loggers' right to strike as a means of resolving labor disputes. The existing agreement bans any strike by North Korean loggers.

This is the first time North Korea has ever given their workers the right to strike either at home or abroad.

The agreement also calls for improved treatment of loggers as it stipulates that loggers' working conditions like wages and working hours are to be set by North Korea as in the past, but they should not be unfavorably compared with those provided under Russia's labor standard regulations.

During negotiations for the new agreement, the two sides did not touch on the activities of secret North Korean security agents against their loggers in the Russian territory, the report said.

#### **\* DPRK Broadcasts About Western Countries Examined**

*942C0120A Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN No. 890, 10 Mar 94 pp E3-E4*

[Text] Recently, North Korea has been stepping up broadcasts focused on the negative side of Western countries and Russia and other former Eastern bloc countries where the socialist system has collapsed.

A tally shows that for 4 months from last November through the end of this February, North Korea broadcast such reports through the Central Broadcasting Station and Radio Pyongyang on 19 occasions.

By month, the number of such broadcasts was: two in November, five in December, nine in January, and three in February. The main theme of such broadcasts is: "Former socialist countries, now converted to capitalism, are falling into moribund and morbid societies with cases of crime and social vice increasing with each passing day; and the workers in East Europe and Russia are yearning to return to socialism."

In this connection, in an (8 February) program introducing the economic condition in Russia, the Central Broadcasting Station said that Russia is in such an economic mess that "it is on its knees holding out its hands." Earlier, in a (31 January) interview program Radio Pyongyang played up phenomena showing the seamy side of the former Eastern bloc countries that have appeared since the fall of the socialist saying,



"Numerous young women in former socialist countries which are now converted to capitalism are falling into prostitution and some of them are even being sold to foreign countries."

In particular, in a 25 Jan broadcast the Central Broadcasting Station said, "Each year in Russia 10,000 people contract syphilis, 200,000 get gonorrhea, and over 5 million become afflicted with various virus diseases." Earlier, a 3 Jan broadcast the same station said: "Cases of crime committed by Russian minors have sharply increased these several years, 15 times faster than the increase in the number of adult crimes." A 19 January Radio Pyongyang broadcast said: "As of 1993, the total number of AIDS cases throughout the world was 851,620. By country, the United States led with more than 339,000 cases, followed by France with 26,000, Spain with 21,000, and Italy with 18,000 in that order. AIDS is rapidly spreading in capitalist society."

Reportedly, it is in accordance with the "measures to improve the editing of news broadcasts" adopted by the Party Central Committee that North Korea is playing up the negative side of former socialist countries in Eastern Europe and Western capitalist countries. In the wake of the collapse of the socialist system in East Europe and the disintegration of the CPSU, North Korea issued a new news broadcasting guideline to the Central Broadcasting Committee in order to prevent an ideological unrest of its people and tighten up controls by the regime. The main purport of the guideline is "to make the substance of news broadcasts consistent with the intentions of the Party and make them oriented toward mass agitation."

The following is the gist of the guideline:

- The Central Broadcasting Committee shall closely oversee the operations of the broadcasting committees of provinces and special municipalities under its jurisdiction.
- Successes of the chuche-based economy shall be reported as they occur, and the corrupt social and cultural aspects of capitalism shall be reported one instance each day as a daily responsibility.
- Broadcasting stations concerned shall primarily broadcast recorded materials, and when choosing a factory or enterprise and persons to appear on a particular program, the selection shall be made in an organized manner under a plan drawn up in advance.
- In an interview with local inhabitants, broad dialects and extraneous remarks shall be avoided.

Under these new guidelines on news broadcasting, North Korea is having its overseas missions collect and transmit to the home government materials on these subjects: economic poverty in Western countries and East European countries formerly under socialism; social crimes such as alcoholism and gang violence; and natural calamities and the corrupt aspects of capitalism.

These materials are delivered to the Central Broadcasting Committee through the Foreign Ministry for use in presenting "the true picture of capitalism" to the North Korean people.

### **Japan To Follow U.S. Decision on DPRK Sanctions**

SK2505004494 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
0002 GMT 25 May 94

[By Yi Il-hwa from Tokyo]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Hata said that if the United States decides to impose economic sanctions on North Korea, Japan would cooperate, regardless of the United Nations' decision.

In a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Japanese Diet held on 24 May, Prime Minister Hata strongly hinted that if the United Nations fails to adopt a resolution regarding sanctions on North Korea due to China's veto, Japan will work in conjunction with the United States and the ROK on the North Korean issue.

### **Dailies View Chongnyon Money Flow, Power Struggle**

SK2305140194

[Editorial Report] On 23 May, ROK vernacular newspapers carry articles on the current situation of the money flow to North Korea by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and its power struggle.

On page 23, the moderate HANGUK ILBO carries an 800-word article by reporter Hong Yun-o on the 39th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon which is 25 May. The article starts off by noting that there are moves in Chongnyon's organization because of the fact that the work to repatriate Korean residents in Japan to North Korea has failed, that North Korea is falling into isolation, and that moves are being made for sanctions against North Korea by the international community. Citing NAEWOE News Agency, the article notes that celebrations of the 39th anniversary of Chongnyon's founding will be held without its chairman, Han Tok-su, who is currently in Pyongyang amid various rumors. It notes that currently the responsible Vice Chairman Ho Chong-man is actually leading the group since it changed its organization in 1992 to a one-man chairman and a nine-men vice chairmen system. The article concludes by saying that a stumbling block in normalizing Japan-North Korean relations stems from the fact that North Korea has even prohibited Japanese women married to Chongnyon members from visiting Japan freely.

On page 8, the pro-government SEOUL SINMUN carries a 900-word article by reporter Ku Pon-yong from the "North Korea Today" column on the intense power struggle within Chongnyon. The article begins by noting that since Chongnyon Chairman Han Tok-su returned to



Pyongyang, internal discord has intensified. The article continues to speculate why Han Tok-su, who has diverted Chongnyon's assets to his aides and under his name, returned to Pyongyang, noting that since he has a hold of Chongnyon's assets, he must not be irritated. It notes that there are signs that Ho Chong-man, who emerged as Chongnyon's responsible vice chairman, is being supported by Kim Chong-il, and his opposing forces will be at odds with each other for power within Chongnyon. It notes that originally First Vice Chairman Yi Chin-kyu was to take Han Tok-su's place, but rather Ho Chong-man, who is well versed in Chongnyon's money flow, was appointed. The article says Chongnyon's businessmen speculate that the appointment of Ho Chong-man is an advance measure to shelter Chongnyon's assets for North Korea, thus some Chongnyon businessmen are filing lawsuits to recover real estate which they donated to Chongnyon. The article concludes by saying that movements to urge to guarantee human rights within North Korea and others which are being promoted centering on human rights organizations in Japan are other elements that are accelerating unrest within Chongnyon.

On page 4, the moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries a 1,200-word article by reporter No Ung-kun on the scale of Japan's remittance of money to North Korea. The article introduces an article carried by Japan's contemporary economic journal, NIKKEI BUSINESS, on how much money is actually being sent to North Korea by Japan. It notes that no one knows the exact amount of money being remitted, but experts predict it to be around \$1.8 billion annually. The article continues to cite NIKKEI BUSINESS saying that the money sent to North Korea by Chongnyon is about \$600-700 million, and that a larger amount of money is remitted to North Korea through a third country.

On page 20, KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries a 1,400-word article by reporter Kim Pung-son from the "North Korean News" column on why Han Tok-su, Chongnyon's number one man, was returned to North Korea. The article starts off by saying that the reason for his return may be to bring in Chongnyon's assets to North Korea. The article carries an analysis made by NAEWOE News Agency on why Han Tok-su returned to North Korea. The first analysis is that if Han Tok-su remains in Japan, it may have a bad influence in consolidating the Kim Chong-il succession system. The second analysis is that it is to restructure Chongnyon's organization and return Han Tok-su's enormous assets to North Korea. The analysis then writes about Han Tok-su's influence and about appointing Ho Chong-man as Chongnyon's responsible vice chairman. It continues to write about Ho Chong-man's ambition, his position at Chongnyon, and his faithfulness to Chongnyon.

#### **Ruling Party, CPC Discuss Party Exchanges**

*SK2505085794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (YONHAP)—Rep. Mun Chong-su, secretary-general of South Korea's ruling Democratic

Liberal Party (DLP), held working-level talks with Li Shuzheng, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party, to discuss promoting exchanges between the DLP and the Communist Party.

The two parties, which began their exchanges when South Korean President Kim Yong-sam visited Beijing in March, agreed to expand the exchanges to low-level party structures and grass roots, including district chapters and young party members.

Mun, saying party chairman Kim Chong-pil hoped to visit China in November, discussed a detailed schedule with Li. He also invited a senior Communist Party official to visit Seoul, DLP officials said.

Mun and Li traded views on boosting cooperation to help peace take root in Northeast Asia and supported a further strengthening of economic and overall relations between the two governments.

After the meeting, Mun met with Wu Xueqian, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at Diaoyutai, the official guest house, and visited the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday afternoon.

At the ministry, Mun is scheduled to be briefed by Tang Jiaxuan, vice foreign minister for Asia, on the situation in Northeast Asia and they will exchange views on pending major issues between South Korea and China, including the North Korean nuclear problem.

#### **Power Company Signs Technology Accord With PRC**

*SK2505102194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)—The Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) concluded a technology cooperation agreement with its Chinese counterpart in Beijing Wednesday covering the areas of construction, management and technology of nuclear power plants, KEPCO officials said.

KEPCO President Rieh Chong-hun signed the agreement with Jiang Xinxiong, president of the China National Nuclear Corp. (CNNC).

In addition, KEPCO will sign technology cooperation agreements with North China Electric Power Group (NCPG) and Northeast China Electric Power Group Corp. (NEPG) on Thursday in the fields of construction and management of hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants and electric supply.

As Chinese demand for electric power soars, the country hopes to expand its electric power facilities with South Korean technological and financial support.

KEPCO officials expect that conclusion of the agreements will accelerate bilateral cooperation in the electric power sector.



Meanwhile, Rieh will visit Yanji city in the Korean autonomous prefecture on Saturday to sign a letter of intent with mayor Piao Dongkui on a joint venture for the Yanji combined heat and power plant.

#### **Transportation Minister Embarks on U.S. Tour**

SK2405004394 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 May 94 p 3

[Text] Minister of Transportation O Myong embarks on an eight-day visit to the United States today to make an inspection tour of advanced infrastructures, especially on transportation facilities.

Minister O will visit the Denver New International Airport in Colorado to observe construction techniques, the function of terminals, and the ways to secure construction funds, in connection with the ongoing construction of the New Seoul Metropolitan Airport on Yongjong Island, off Inchon.

He will also view the construction site for the third Harbor Tunnel in Boston to study means of easing traffic congestion in cities.

#### **Foreign Minister's Asian Tour Analyzed**

SK2405095894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 24 May 94

[By Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Jakarta, May 24 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu blazed a visible trail as he traveled Southeast Asia over the past 10 days that will enliven bilateral and regional relations for some time to come.

Not many other trips will ever be so multi-faceted and multi-purpose as this one, which took Han to the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia, although overall themes were evident—mustering support for Seoul's bid to grab a non-permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council and explaining the South's position on the North Korean nuclear situation, for instance.

Another Asian country, Sri Lanka, is a competitor for the UNSC seat for 1996-97. Bearing that in mind, Han tried to build a consensus during his visit to put up a single candidate from the region for the seat.

On the North Korean nuclear issue, Han tried to create a balanced view by emphasizing that the matter concerns the international community and thus should be dealt with from a global perspective.

Indonesia is the land where these objectives were most highlighted. Jakarta, current chairman of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM), serves as North Korea's diplomatic base for Southeast Asia. Han's talks with President Suharto and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas were

crucial not only in forging close ties with NAM but in getting the movement to note the global impact of the North Korean nuclear row.

On Seoul's bid for a non-permanent seat on the Security Council, Alatas said his country "had sympathy" for South Korean efforts. Jakarta, most likely to assume the non-permanent seat for 1995-96, could assist Seoul's bid the following year by building an Asian consensus on competition between South Korea and Sri Lanka.

During other parts of his visit, Han mostly filled in the blanks of bilateral relations while noting the roles each country would play in furthering South Korea's relations with the region.

On a bilateral level, Han proposed to the Philippines that they establish a "special partnership" covering economic, cultural and social sectors and received a favorable response.

At the regional level, Manila will be the coordinator for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from July 1994 for two years, acting as a go-between in Korea-ASEAN relations during the period. South Korean officials say Han's visit will work positively in enhancing such coordination.

In Bangkok, the bilateral focus was on rectifying the trade imbalance in Seoul's favor and activating South Korean investment in Thailand. The two countries are expected to open trade ministers' talks later this year.

Ties with Bangkok are already secured at the regional level, with Thailand hosting an ASEAN meeting July 25. The regional importance of South Korea-Thailand relations will grow as Bangkok attempts to expand ASEAN by including the three Indochinese countries and Myanmar.

In Vietnam, South Korea sought to establish a foothold in the last remaining Asian economic frontier. Han confirmed Seoul's pledge of 50 million dollars from its Economic Development and Cooperation fund (EDCF) and 10 million dollars more in aid. He took it into his own hands to resolve the bitter past with Vietnam, recalling how more than 320,000 Korean soldiers fought on Saigon's side during the Vietnam war. "There was damage in our past relations," he told Vietnamese President Le Duc An in what were the most conciliatory words yet uttered by a South Korean foreign minister. "We must overcome it by establishing forward-looking ties."

Han called his Asian trip an example of "quiet diplomacy"—the kind that doesn't require immediate results but long-term efforts to look anew at Asia.

His aides intentionally avoided setting a prior agenda and format for Han's talks with the leaders of the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia to allow for free discussion on whatever they saw fit.



Han's 10-day journey to Asia is expected to paint a new image of South Korea as it searches for a more visible role in the international community.

#### **Environment Minister To Attend UN Conference**

*SK2405004994 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 May 94 p 3*

[Text] Environment Minister Pak Yun-hun will leave for New York today to attend the three-day conference of the U.N. Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which begins Wednesday.

Pak, chief of the Korean delegation to the international forum, will speak on Korea's role and commitment in the environmental context and promise financial support for underdeveloped countries while calling for a transfer of clean technology from advanced countries.

The conference will be attended by 53 CSD member countries, the U.N. Environment Program, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and other non-governmental organizations.

The participants will discuss implementing of Agenda 21 adopted at the U.N. conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

The Korean delegation includes 11 officials from the Economic Planning Board, Foreign and Environment Ministries, and two non-governmental experts.

#### **Kim Yong-Sam Congratulates New German President**

*SK2405120294 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam on Tuesday cabled a congratulatory message to German Chief Justice Roman Herzog, congratulating him on his election on Monday as the first president of unified Germany.

In the message, President Kim said that under Mr. Herzog's leadership, the traditional friendly and cooperative relations existing between South Korea and Germany would further deepen.

#### **ROK, Canada To Work Out Partnership Programs**

*SK2405141194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1056 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Canada have agreed to work out concrete action programs to further strengthen bilateral cooperative relations in the area of economy, the Foreign Ministry reported Tuesday. A ministry official said the agreement was reached at the first joint task team meeting of the "Korea-Canada special partnership relations" held on Monday.

At the meeting, delegates decided to map out concrete and tangible programs to better facilitate improved market approach, industrial cooperation and joint advancement to third countries with a view to helping form special partnership relations between the two countries.

They also agreed to explore multi-pronged ways to ensure closer mutual cooperation at such multilateral organizations as the World Trade Organization (WTO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

During the meeting, Canada suggested Korea's tie-up with the North America Free Trade Area (NAFTA) or the conclusion of a Korea-Canada free trade agreement. But, Korean delegates expressed the view that this is no stage to review such matters under the present circumstance.

Creation of the "Korea-Canada special partnership relations" was agreed on during the Korea-Canada summit held in Seattle last November during the APEC summit meeting.

After another round of talks in Canada next month, the task team will prepare a joint report by the end of next month for final adoption before the next APEC ministerial conference in November.

At the meeting, Korea was represented by Second Assistant Foreign Minister Sun Chon-yong and Canada by Barry Carim, assistant minister of foreign affairs and trade.

#### **\* New Direction in Foreign Policy Noted**

##### **\* Independent Policy Encouraged**

*942C0105A Seoul SIN TONG-A in Korean Apr 94 pp 186-193*

[Article by Kim Tong-song, Professor of Economics at the School of Political Economics, Chungang University: "New Horizon for ROK Diplomacy—ROK-China-Japan Three-Way Diplomacy"]

[Excerpts] Currently a strong whirlwind of "challenge and opportunity" is rising over Northeast Asia. This whirlwind, coinciding with the process of building new post-cold war world order, is being generated by the discord and friction between opposing cultures as China, Japan, and the ROK try to weld themselves into a Northeast Asian sphere of influence so that it may become the center of international order in the 21st century, replacing the United States and Europe.

On the other hand, the ROK, China, and Japan are each looking to secure a position of regional hegemony by taking advantage of the changes in the outside world, and trying to find ways to adapt themselves to these changes. Their ambitions are giving rise to recurring



whirlwinds in this region. At the moment, their ambitions are hidden behind these whirlwinds. There is no telling how soon, or in what form the effects will be felt.

It is precisely because of these changes that the civilian government in South Korea has begun to talk about improving the nation's competitive strength, begun to attach more weight to internationalization, and started to advocate a "new diplomacy." In the short term we need to continue to further our pragmatic national security and economic interests as much as possible in the interest of existing cooperative relations with the United States, China, and Japan. In the mid to long term, we need to lay, by our own effort, the national foundation that will enable us to increase our influence in the new international order and seek future prosperity. This makes it all the more imperative for us to clearly perceive the given "opportunity and challenge" and work out an independent strategy for the future.

President Kim Yong-sam's scheduled visit to Japan and China for summit meetings with their leaders is coming at a historical moment when the prevailing international political situation gives hope and opportunity despite its uncertainties and uneasiness. The coming trip could stop at making us feel keenly about the difficult "challenge" posed by the outside environment, or serve as an "opportunity" to take advantage of the uncertain international environment. Needless to say, what all of us want is successful fulfillment of this opportunity. This fulfillment requires an overall change in thinking on the perceptual as well strategic planes with regard to the idea of "the ROK-China-Japan triangular alignment."

From the ROK point of view, the triangular relationship of the ROK, China, and Japan has roughly two aspects. One aspect is the existing status quo-oriented pattern of cooperating with China and Japan to promote ROK-Japan economic cooperation and ROK-China exchanges from the standpoint of seeking our national interests while maintaining the ROK-U.S. alliance and friendship as the immutable axle. Under this pattern, our goal in the ROK-Japan relationship will be the correction of the trade imbalance, the acceleration of technology transfers, the promotion of friendship on the government and private levels, and the respect of Japan for the status of the ROK and its people.

In ROK-China relations, our main goal will be the expansion of trade, the strengthening of government-level cooperation for the expansion of industrial cooperation, the promotion of private-level investments, and the acceleration of cooperation in the diverse areas of technology and management. Short-term reality makes the promotion of such cooperation essential, and this cooperation is realizable. However, this course separates the economy from security, and it does not mean that we ourselves will engineer the structural change in the future international order.

Another aspect of the triple relationship is that this relationship means a new forward-looking alignment

with an eye into the 21st century. It relates to the questions of what independent method the ROK would use to bring China and Japan together and what strategic position the ROK would take in the event, for instance; the security environment on the Korean Peninsula should change, accompanied by the revamping of the international order in Northeast Asia. The international order is a result of the rivalry and discord between the United States, China, and Japan.

To be more specific, let us assume that the United States and North Korea will have better foreign relations and cooperative ties with each other, Japan and North Korea will establish diplomatic relations, Japan will pursue an independent line divorcing itself from the U.S.-Japan security arrangement and alliance, China will begin to assert its role as a mediator in military security in North East Asia, and Russia will propose to form a military alliance with any one country. This is a scenario that was hardly imaginable in the past. However, the problem is that the scenario is gradually approaching the realm of reality and it may become reality in the near future. The ROK-China-Japan triple alignment, that may emerge in the course of structural revamping of the international order in Northeast Asia, is bound to be radically different from the existing status quo-oriented bilateral form of cooperative relations currently perceived and being applied by these countries.

The difficulty in finding the direction for the development of the ROK-China-Japan triangular relationship lies in the necessity of considering not only short-term pragmatic objectives but also longterm goals. In view of the unsettled issue of North Korea's nuclear facilities, as well as the current North Korean economic condition and the attendant uncertainty in the security environment on the Korean Peninsula, it is very clear that the arrangement of the ROK-U.S. alliance will continue to prove effective. Considering the worldwide economic recession and the current economic situation in our country, we cannot neglect in the least our efforts to accelerate normal ROK-China economic exchanges and ROK-Japan economic cooperation in order to secure our country's competitiveness necessary for the continued buildup of national strength and future national development.

However, dealings between states are one thing and transactions between private firms are another. In dealings between states there are many aspects that cannot be measured in terms of monetary value. For instance, problems such as those involving national sovereignty, nationalism and national sentiments, the legitimacy and efficiency of the government, and the quality of the leadership are delicate problems in dealings between states. They have direct bearing on the future of bilateral or multilateral relations. From our point of view, the ROK-China-Japan triangular relationship is a matter that we need to handle by looking ten, twenty, or one-hundred years ahead.



If we are to chase two hares at the same time, namely, the pursuit of short-term national interests and the search for a forward-looking scheme of cooperation, it is imperative to change our way of thinking in establishing our foreign policies. The first requirement is to free ourselves from the conventional strategic view with which we have continued our "subservient diplomacy." In the period of the Sixth Republic our government advocated partnership relations with, and independent diplomacy toward, the United States as its goal. However, the "pragmatic view"—the view that security cooperation from the supposedly honest-minded hegemonic power is essential—still persists true to the age-old convention of subservient diplomacy, coupled with the alarm against the danger of invasion from North Korea.

Admittedly, our policies "in the style of subservient diplomacy" have greatly contributed to our national security in some aspects. However, a policy of dependence on foreign powers or a policy of inviting in foreign powers will be no longer helpful in turning our international environment to our advantage in the future; rather it will only serve as a structural impediment to the pace of our development.

Arguments about the rise and fall of U.S. influence in Northeast Asian countries are intensifying as we move into the mid-1990's. To state my conclusion on the basis of many of these arguments, neither the United States, China, or Japan will be able to secure a hegemonic position in Northeast Asia. The reason is this: Ironically, all three have the ambition and potential to maintain hegemonism, and as a consequence, they will keep an eye on one another and try to hold one another in check. Accordingly, the international order in Northeast Asia is bound to continue for the time being in the form of maintaining the conventional balance of power by tacit multilateral agreement.

This situation offers the ROK the best opportunity to play an active role as a balancer in maintaining the balance of power. Under the circumstances in which the balance of power is actively at work, the economic and cultural competition among states will be a dominant factor in international politics, and countries with an eye toward the future will make every effort to consolidate their national foundations under the balance of power. At the same time, diverse forms of multilateral arrangements and dialogues will be developed actively through various channels. That is why we must make preparations now for that future.

What position will the United States, China, and Japan take under this new international order? Needless to say, the international order in Northeast Asia will for the time being, be characterized by the influence and role of the United States, the military superpower. However, the current condition of the United States, its foreign policy, and its recent moves suggest that "the time being" will not be too long.

Although the U.S. economy is on the way to recovery, the United States incurs a trade imbalance each year of nearly \$100 trillion and a fiscal deficit of \$300 to \$400 trillion. Accordingly, the curtailment of defense expenditure would not be completed in a short period of time (the defense cost may be reduced from 5 percent to 3 percent of the GNP for the next 10 years); and the reduction of U.S. forces in this region will become inevitable as the scale of reduction in the defense cost is to be expanded to the Pacific region from Europe. Already 2 years ago Holbrook, then U.S. assistant secretary for Asia-Pacific affairs, predicted that "U.S. troops will withdraw from Asia within 10 years."

President Clinton advocated a "new Pacific community" during his visit to Korea and Japan last year. Presiding over the APEC summit that took place subsequently, he admitted that the way out for the U.S. economy depends on the Asia-Pacific region in general and Northeast Asia in particular. More recently, he began to apply trade pressures by invoking Super 301. He has begun to use the human rights issue as a diplomatic trump card against China. In the future the United States will enter willy-nilly into relations of competition and rivalry in Northeast Asia rather than keep on offering concessions and cooperation to China, Japan, and the ROK.

Under these circumstances, what outlook will Japan hold for the future? Up till now since its defeat in World War II, Japan has been able to concentrate on economic reconstruction thanks to the U.S.-Japan alliance. For the time being Japan will seek to promote stability and national interests while supporting the U.S. leadership in the international community. However, Japan's economic power has already reached the point where it is threatening to the U.S. leadership. The current deteriorated economic situation in Japan is prompting some critics to predict a very negative outlook for Japan. But the argument that Japan will surpass the United States in the 2000's is gaining ground. If Japan continues to allocate 1 percent of its GNP for its defense expenditure, Japan will have an edge over the United States in the Asia-Pacific region in terms of military expenditure in the early part of the 21st century. [passage omitted]

The problem involves the changes that will take place in the future in conjunction with the economic dispute between the United States and Japan, the territorial dispute between Russia and Japan, and the multilateral territorial dispute over the South sea Islands. Amid these changes, voices will mount in Japan demanding for an independent position in security, foreign relations, and economy and calling for the status of a political-military superpower, and this will be a major uncertainty factor in Japanese domestic politics.

Therefore, from the ROK's point of view, it should be able to lead the way in devising some ways to eliminate Japan's uncertainty. As a matter of fact, the ROK is not in a position to maintain a military strength superior to that of Japan nor to surpass Japan in national strength.



This is why the ROK will have no choice but to exert efforts to work out a diplomatic strategy designed to take advantage of the peculiarities of international relationships in Northeast Asia instead of trying to deal with developments in this region in an emotional way.

In the economic field, Japan has already laid the groundwork for exercising its influence in the Southeast Asian region by providing economic development funds for and making direct investments in that region. Japan is also shifting the focus of its industrial and trade policy from Europe and the United States to East Asia. The ROK should be able to deal with and take advantage of this strategy.

China was a sleeping lion for the past 100 years or more under the domination of Western material culture. But awake from its long sleep, China is now building its body and sharpening its nails, determined to restore its grand posture as "the center of the universe." Since China adopted a reform and opening policy in the late 1970's in conformity with the Deng Xiaoping line, it has recorded marvelous economic growth. It achieved an annual GNP growth rate of 9.4 percent in the 1980's, and entering the 1990's it has recorded an annual growth rate of over 10 percent despite the worldwide economic recession. The volume of its commodity exports is also increasing at an annual rate of 12.4 percent. [passage omitted]

Under an economic strategy seeking trade with the Western world and inducing investments from the outside world, China has pursued an economic policy "centering on the coastal region." The greatest problem China is facing now is the appalling gap between its coastal areas and the interior resulting from this policy. In the Chinese economic structure, foreign trade now accounts for more than 30 percent of the GNP. That is why China cannot but be susceptible to changes in the external environment.

From a mid-long term point of view, China is faced with the serious limitations inherent in "the socialist market economy." It is maintaining an iron-clad rule dominated by the communist party while pursuing a capitalist economic development strategy. The ideal of "equality" in income and distribution is gradually becoming passe. There is no telling when another democracy or liberalization movement will break out.

Nevertheless China's continuing rapid economic growth is having a tremendous influence on the process of establishing a new order in Northeast Asia. China began reducing its military strength in the 1980's, but entering the 1990's it began to add spurs to defense modernization by continually increasing its defense outlays.

China is particularly trying to develop, deploy, and sell high-tech weapons by using its military-industrial complex. Recently China has been found to be receiving various types of high-tech weapons and military technologies from Russia. As a result of the effort to rebuild its

backward navy, many foreign observers maintain that the Chinese program for building an "ocean-going navy" is now getting into gear.

China contends that its defense modernization is for defensive purposes and it is no match for the United States or Japan. Yet China seems to believe that national strength not backed by military strength is hollow. One should see that behind its naval buildup is its intention to cope with the territorial dispute in the South China Sea on the one hand, and on the other hand to fill the power vacuum created by the U.S. withdrawal from Subic Bay and the weakened strength of the former Soviet Union's Far East Fleet. However, the ultimate goal of China's military buildup policy will be to counter the U.S.-Japan policy of maintaining a military balance in Asia.

Speaking of China's waxing economic influence in Asia, China is seeking to form an economic union called "the Zhonghua economic zone" by bringing together overseas Chinese in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and ASEAN countries. This raises the possibility that China will face diverse competition with Japan, which seeks to expand its economic influence in the Southeast Asian region.

Needless to say, considering the distinct gap between China and Japan in the levels of economic development, capital, and manpower, there will be a complex mixture of competition and cooperation as far as Asia is concerned. Accordingly, China will have no choice but to give weight to its economic cooperation with the ROK for the sake of countering Japan's leading position and for the sake of its own economic development.

China is ahead of the ROK in the fields of basic science and technology, but it is trailing the ROK in the commercialization of technologies. That is why China needs the ROK industrial system which has low capital-intensive features. China will also continually desire ROK participation in the economic development of the Chinese northeastern region. Therefore, the ROK should be able to take advantage of these diverse needs of China.

There are roughly two points that can be ascertained by the reality in the United States, China, and Japan and through a prognostication of their outlook for the future. One is that China and Japan will be recognized before long as world superpowers in all aspects—diplomatic, economic, and military, if the current pace of development should continue. However, viewed from the pragmatic point of view of forming a new order in Northeast Asia, if Japan and China should seek to gain a superior position against each other or seek regional hegemonism, it would invite direct check intervention by neighboring countries, aggravating the international discord.

The other point is that the ROK will be able to play the role of a balancer to maintain the balance of power in Northeast Asia, and by taking advantage of this position, to maximize its practical benefits as an intermediary. Needless to say, this optimistic view is based on the



assumption that the relationship between North and South Korea will improve to the extent that the ROK may no longer be fettered by its North Korea policy. This assumption may well become a reality because the current political and economic condition in North Korea and the international environment will compel North Korea to behave reasonably.

If the above analysis is acceptable, our foreign policy option should be directed at bringing the Sino-Japanese relationship into our forward-looking strategy. To work out a new "ROK-China-Japan alignment," a shift to a "policy of active involvement" is needed. This is to say that we should do away with the past foreign policy of inviting in foreign powers.

The ROK can no longer be content with playing its role as a trumpeter of the U.S.-Asia policy. It should stand in the van of anti-hegemonism as the balancer of power in Northeast Asia. It should play an active role as arbiter of "positive peace" for peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia. To play this new role, it is imperative for the ROK to formulate its own foreign policy principles and for our people to have self-pride and stand ready to share as widely as possible whatever short term losses they may incur from abiding by these principles.

In international politics in Northeast Asia, the ROK should seek to form the framework of the "ROK-China-Japan triangular alignment" in such a way as to play its role as an arbitrator of international disputes, as a contact point for international interests, and as a mediator of international competition. To this end, our country should forge relationships of unswerving trust with other countries at the leadership and organizational levels. It is essential to pursue many-sided diplomacy by expanding the channels of private-level diplomacy.

With Kim Yong-sam's forthcoming visit to China and Japan as momentum, ROK-China and ROK-Japan economic cooperation is expected to accelerate. In the interest of this acceleration, our country is expected to exert efforts to make legal and structural improvements on the administrative level and expand methods of cooperation. On the basis of the successes that will be made in these efforts, the ROK should search for a more farsighted creative framework of economic exchange and mutual cooperation with China and Japan. What we need to do is map out a strategy for making investments in areas where we can exercise definite influence on some sectors of the Chinese and Japanese economies and forge the kind of mutual economic relationship by which we can get a grip on the weak links in the Japanese and Chinese economies, and on the other, to boldly invest our resources for the implementation of this strategy.

[Box, p 189] Author's personal history: Born in Cheju Island in 1946. Graduated from the Department of Political Science and Foreign Relations, Yonsei University. Writings:

- "Discourse on China's Foreign Policy"
- "China's Political Structure and Reform"

- "Search for a New National Security Strategy"
- Plus 60 theses.

#### \* Opening of New Era Seen

942C0105B Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 Mar 94 p 1

[By Reporter Kim Chang-Ki]

[Text] On 31 March President Kim invited National Assembly Speaker Yi Man-sop, Supreme Court Justice Yun Kwan, Prime Minister Yi Hoe-chang, Cho Kyu-kwang, head of the Constitution Court; and Kim Chong-pil, chairman of the DLP, to a Blue House luncheon meeting to brief them on the results of his visit to Japan and China.

In a statement issued upon his return, President Kim said, "I shared the same view with the leaders of Japan and China that peace on the Korean Peninsula and unification are essential to security and prosperity in Northeast Asia." "My trip," he added, "has opened a new horizon for ROK-Japan and ROK-China cooperation."

Said President Kim: "It was my impression that Japan is running in the front and China is drawing a huge dragon picture of itself." He then stressed that "we must continue our efforts for change, reform, and internationalization without interruption in the rapidly changing world tide."

Earlier, on the morning of 31 March before leaving Beijing, President Kim held an over-breakfast press conference for Korean correspondents stationed in Beijing. On his way home he visited the exclusive ROK section in the Tianjin economic and technological development district to inspect Korean firms and give words of encouragement to its employees.

During the press conference over breakfast, the president said: "I have a firm conviction that we will prevail over North Korea without a fight, and I am confident that we can maintain security and peace on the Korean Peninsula."

At the same press conference for the Korean press corps in Beijing, President Kim said, "During my meetings with President Jiang Zemin and other top Chinese leaders, I fully briefed them on our government's position toward North Korea." Said the president: "During my visit to China, I convinced the Chinese leaders that the ROK has no intention whatsoever of annexing North Korea for the unification of country by absorption or to isolate North Korea, but has instead a strong determination to support the North Korean position in the international community and assist North Korea on our own."

The president stressed: "We must get ready to play an important role as a member of the international community. The international community is no longer in a position to ignore the ROK in its decision making." He



added, "in maintaining peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and settling problems such as North Korea's nuclear issue, close cooperation among the neighboring countries including the United States, Japan, China, and Russia is essential."

While explaining the results of the summit meeting between him and President Jiang Zemin, President Kim said: "I received the impression that China attaches great importance not only to the issue of North Korea's nuclear capability but also to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia as a whole, and takes the position that responsible dialogue between the highest leaders of North and South Korea is particularly vital to settling all problems." He thus strongly hinted at the possibility that China will play a more active role in materializing a summit meeting between North and South Korea.

With regard to the question of President Jiang Zemin's chances of visiting the ROK, President Kim said: "We discussed the matter fully during the summit meeting with President Jiang Zemin and the reception, and I believe that he will visit the ROK." The president thus hinted that President Jiang Zemin will pay an official visit to South Korea in the latter part of this year.

Regarding the question of forming a Northeast Asian economic cooperation machinery, President Kim said, "With the expansion of ROK-China industrial cooperation as a momentum, economic cooperation between the two countries will proceed at a rapid pace." "I confirmed," added the president, "that China has a strong desire to promote economic cooperation with our country."

#### **Government To Choose Nuclear Waste Storage Site**

*SK2505081594 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 May 94 p 1*

[By Reporter Kim Chung-il]

[Text] On the basis of its judgment that the construction of nuclear waste storage sites—whose selection has been delayed because of opposition by local residents—can no longer be postponed, the government has planned to decide on candidate sites during the latter half of this year before beginning construction next year.

One high-level government official said on 22 May: "In connection with the selection of sites, the government has thus far conducted public relations activities for local residents with a view to pushing ahead with construction, on a priority basis, with the consent of those residents who want to have such a site built in their area. But, as seen in the large-scale demonstrations in Yangsan County, South Kyongsang Province, we have come to judge that the beginning of construction based on residents' consent is realistically impossible. In this regard, the government will make public its selection of sites

during the latter half of this year before beginning construction early next year."

The same official added that in order to minimize residents' backlash against the selection of sites, the government has been trying to provide support for regional development plans—including projects whose materialization the residents have long aspired for their own areas' benefit—and to legislate relevant enforcement ordinances for guaranteeing jobs for the residents' livelihood, saying that all these government efforts are now at a final stage. He made clear the policy of pushing ahead with construction by saying: "Despite some residents' opposition, we will have no choice but to carry through the construction even by exercising government power."

He continued to say: "At the moment, nuclear waste coming from atomic power plants is being stored at the individual plants. But, it will reach a saturation point in 1999. It takes at least five to seven years to build a nuclear waste storage site. Therefore, it is a pressing question for us to begin construction early next year after making a final decision on construction sites within this year at the latest."

It has been learned that at present the government is searching for candidate sites among six areas, such as Anmyon Island, South Chungchong Province; Uljin and Yongil, North Kyongsang Province; Changhung, South Cholla Province; Kosong, Kangwon Province; and Yangsan, South Kyongsang Province—the sites a research team of Seoul National University has proposed—and among the areas where the existing atomic power plants are located.

Since the residents in the Yangsan area near the Kori Atomic Power Plant showed an interest in having such a site built in their area, the government has conducted public relations activities for them. But, in spite of the fact that more than 80 percent of the area's residents have consented to having such a site built in their area, there have been demonstrations staged by some residents and outside forces such as environmental organizations. As a result, the government officially expressed its stance of giving up the construction of a site in that area on 22 May.

#### **Ministry Reveals Value of State-Owned Assets**

*SK2405034094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0029 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 24 (YONHAP)—State-owned assets are approaching 65 trillion won (89.6 billion U.S. dollars) in value, according to a report by the Finance Ministry issued Tuesday.

They were valued at 64.43 trillion won as of last year, up 4 percent or 2.47 trillion won from a year earlier.



Assets owned by the administrative agencies such as government buildings, state-run or public schools and corporations, increased 4.8 percent in value to 44.37 trillion won.

Cultural assets, historic relics and other properties being conserved amounted to 729.1 billion won (up 0.9 percent).

Land was valued at 32.73 trillion won, up 2.8 percent; securities at 15.26 trillion won, up 2 percent; buildings at 7.04 trillion won, up 11.4 percent; and equipment at 6.21 trillion won, up 7.6 percent.

Trees stood at 1.96 trillion won, up 1.7 percent; non-military ships and aircraft at 334.5 billion won, up 58 percent; and immaterial properties like patents at 51.5 billion won, up 12.7 percent.

Machinery assets decreased 4.2 percent to 835.3 billion won due to depreciation.

State assets and conserved properties are administered by 50 government agencies and miscellaneous assets by 15 cities and districts, but the value of public assets such as cash, roads, rivers and ports was not included as national assets as they are difficult to estimate, the ministry said.

#### **Navy Chief of Staff Promoted to Four-Star Admiral**

*SK2505091394 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 May 94 p 2*

[Article by reporter Kim Kyo-chun from the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam on 25 May received a report from Navy Chief of Staff Kim Hong-yol on his promotion to four-star admiral and affixed a badge of rank to him. By this, President Kim filled all the nine posts of four-star generals of the ROK Armed Forces with the generals he himself promoted and appointed. Presidential Spokesman Chu Ton-sik said, "All the three-star generals who number over 20 are also those whom President Kim promoted."

The three- and four-star generals reported their promotion at Chongwadae [presidential offices], with President Kim himself affixing the badge of rank to them. Therefore, all the senior generals of the Armed Forces have become 'President Kim's generals.'

Spokesman Chu said, "A considerable number of two-star generals have also been promoted or appointed to their present posts by President Kim. This shows how rapidly reform in the military has been carried out." Spokesman Chu added, "This concludes the personnel actions for military reform."

President Kim, receiving a report from Navy Chief of Staff Kim and sharing coffee with him, said, "I am gratified that the military is keeping step with the new

order of reform and change and is carrying out its duties well in a stable condition." He added, "Only the Navy's chief of staff was a three-star admiral, while the chiefs of staff of the Army and Air Force were four-star generals. This imbalance has now been resolved."

#### **ROK To Simplify Visa Procedures for Foreigners**

*SK2505092294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)—The Justice Ministry has decided to simplify procedures for foreigners seeking permission to live in Korea, including extending the period of stay from the present three years to four years, officials said Wednesday.

The new procedures will go into effect July 1.

Extension of the period of stay will apply to foreign journalists, missionaries and other religious workers, company employees and investors in businesses, they said.

The ministry will also simplify the papers required to invite foreigners and other attached documents, the officials said.

In addition, the ministry will issue an approval paper for visa issuance (a kind of letter of invitation) to foreign science technicians, professors, religious workers and businessmen. Until now, the paper had been issued only to foreign interns for technological training here.

Under the new procedures, the approval paper could be obtained from the ministry's immigration office by prospective Korean employers of foreigners. Thereupon, Korean embassies would issue visa to those who file approval papers.

Foreigners who wanted to live in Korea for employment previously had to submit applications at Korean embassies for approval from the Justice Ministry.

The ministry also required foreign religious or social workers aged 50 or older to leave the country at the end of a certain period of time to seek re-entry. But from now on, they would be allowed to stay permanently.

Moreover, from July 1 the ministry will stop checking departing foreigners individually and instead let them be screened by automatic passport reading machinery. The ministry plans to install 43 of the machines, initially at Kimpo airport, with plans to equip all international airports and ports by 1996.

#### **Kim Tae-chung Considers Return to Politics**

*SK2405141294 Seoul YONHAP in English 1137 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Taegu, May 24 (YONHAP)—Rep. Kim Sang-hyon of the opposition Democratic Party, said here on Tuesday Kim Tae-chung, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation, will return to active politics if there is



a nationwide support for him. "If there is nationwide support for him and if need be, Chairman Kim should return to active politics and he himself will," he said.

Kim Sang-hyon was one of Kim Tae-chung's closest confidants for many years once in the past.

In a special lecture at a political science and international relations class of Kyongbuk National University, Kim added, however, that since Chairman Kim commands outstanding political senses, he won't return to politics unless there is a widespread support for him or there are conditions warranting his return to politics.

Kim Tae-chung himself said time and again that he had retired from politics for good and he would never come back to politicking.

#### \* DP Faces Difficulty Uniting Opposition Parties

942C0118B Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean 28  
Apr 94 pp 30-31

[Text] With the local elections slated for next year, unifying all opposition forces is becoming a matter of interest to the opposition parties. DP President Yi Ki-taek has seized every opportunity to stress the need for unifying the opposition camp, assuring that he will make every effort for this purpose. UNP President Kim Tong-kil, NKP President Yi Chong-chan, and Pak Chan-chong, head of the New Party for Political Renewal [NPPR] are all stressing the need for bringing the opposition forces together, although there are shades of difference in the substance of their statements. Yi Ki-taek, Kim Tong-kil, and Yi Chong-chan met on 16 April and agreed in principle to a three-party merger of the DP, UNP, and NKP.

However, the road to a unified opposition party is far from smooth. Each party has a different goal for and a different interest in the proposed merger. Even in the same party the opinions of the factions are as much different as their interests and emotions are.

The opposition camp consists of the existing opposition political parties (the DP, the UNP, the NKP, and NPPR) and dissident groups. Naturally, the party that will become the center for the merger of the opposition forces is the DP, the first opposition party. Within the DP there are roughly three different views among its factions regarding the opposition merger issue. The mainstream, consisting of the followers of DP President Yi Ki-taek and the Tonggyodong faction, regards it as the primary goal to merge the DP, the UNP, and the NKP into one. It is also searching for ways to bring the dissident group led by Kim Kun-tae, who is preparing to organize a group called the "Society for Political Renewal," into a unified opposition party. NPPR President Pak Chan-chong, whose goal is to become the "prince of the opposition camp," is excluded for the time being.

However, NPPR President Pak Chan-chong is included, in addition to the UNP and the NKP, in the targets of an

opposition merger as conceived by the DP non-mainstream led by Standing Advisor Kim Sang-hyon. The nonmainstream also calls for the inclusion of all dissident forces including Kim Kun-tae in the merger of the opposition forces. It is also discussing role sharing between the DP and civic groups. It is studying ways for the DP's area-by-area coalescence with civic groups in areas such as environment, pollution, education, and rural problems. In brief, its idea is to organize a united "anti-DLP" force through an opposition-wide merger or coalition.

DP Supreme Council Member Cho Se-Hyong has a similar opinion. He conceives of a "platform formula" by which the existing political parties, dissident groups, and civic organizations formulate a joint platform and policy with the DP at the center and join forces under this platform and policy. This idea is similar to the "idea of forming a non-LDP coalition government" in Japan.

On the other hand, the Society of Political Reform, a group of dissident-turned National Assembly members, attaches greater importance to the DP's merging with the dissident forces than the merger of the existing three opposition parties. The group takes the position that in turning the DP into a reform force, it is more desirable to bring together the DP and the dissident forces as a whole than to have dissident figures join the DP individually.

In this connection, DP assemblymen Yi Pu-yong, Yim Chae-Chong, Che Chong-ku, and three dissident figures, namely, Yi Chang-pok, Chang Ki-pyo, and Kim Kun-tae, launched a forum tentatively named "the New Age Plaza" on 13 April. Their purpose in organizing this forum is to "bring the dissident forces together for reform and national unification."

The UNP is divided over the opposition merger issue with its assemblymen having different views. There is one faction that has a positive view of the DP-led merger of the opposition camp. Its president, Kim Tong-kil, is the key figure of this faction. There is also an independent faction which calls for the formation of a UNP-centered third party. The idea of this faction is to organize a third party by joining forces with the NPPR led by Pak Chong-chan. The advocates of this idea is called the school of strengthening or reinventing the UNP. Assemblyman Han Yong-su is at the center of this school. UNP President Kim Tong-kil has signed for now, but he is not too keen about this idea.

The third faction favors the preservation of the UNP, namely, the merger of the opposition camp centering on the UNP. This faction takes a passive or negative attitude toward the idea of creating a third party by joining forces with the NPPR. This faction consists mainly of former DLP members. President Yi Chong-chan and assemblyman Chang Kyong-u of the NKP has a positive stance toward the merger of the opposition camp centering on the DP.



NPPR President Pak Chan-chong is searching ways for a merger with some members of the UNP while advocating an "anti-DLP, anti-DP" cause. He demands an end to "politics by two Kims," namely, ROK President Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, board chairman of the Asia-Pacific Foundation, and shift in generation. To this end, he demands that President Kim withdraw from the DLP, and that Kim Tae-chung completely give up his idea of staging a political comeback by using the DP as a foothold. Pak Chan-chong says that he will organize a planning group in April to push forward with his plan. He has practically no interest in a DP-centered merger of the opposition forces.

Dissident figure Kim Kun-tae plans to launch a preparatory committee for the "Society for Political Renewal" on or about 23 April to consolidate the internal unity of the dissident camp as an alternate political force.

The road to the merger of the opposition forces is far from smooth because as you see, different parties, and even different factions in each party, have their own ideas about merging the opposition forces, depending on their interests. Some DP members, a sort of vested interest group, have a negative view of the merger of the opposition. Those who have grown up as party bureaucrats in the DP are particularly against the idea because they fear that a merger of the opposition parties or the dissident forces will weaken their "position."

Some DP assemblymen fear that a wrong step in merging the opposition forces might give birth to an "anti-DLP, anti-DP party." In this event, they fear, the purpose of bringing the opposition forces together as a counterbalance to the mammoth government party would be defeated. It would become a case of "go for wool and come home shorn."

Another factor that makes the merger of the opposition forces difficult is the fact that the DP does not have a decisive enough strength to be at the center of the opposition camp.

In the case of the UNP, the amount of subsidy it receives from the national treasure has drastically increased as a result of the new legislation for political reform. This poses another obstacle to the merger of the opposition forces. Next year the UNP will receive a subsidy of 10.9 billion won in connection with four local elections. Even now the party has little financial trouble thanks to the state subsidy exceeding 200 million won. Still, it will receive a far larger sum of subsidy next year.

Some UNP assemblymen such as Yi Cha-hon and Kim Yong-hwan are against the UNP's merger with the DP because of their temperament. Assemblymen from the Taegu-Kyongbuk area, including Yu Su-ho and Kim Pok-tong, feel the same way.

Nevertheless it is questionable whether the move for the formation of a third party by some of the UNP members and NPPR President Pak Chan-chon will proceed smoothly. Pak insists that he should be both the head of the new party to be organized and its presidential candidate in the 15th presidential election. This demand will place the greatest obstacle in the way of organizing a third party.

While searching for ways of merging with the UNP and the NKP, the DP is contacting some of the UNP assemblymen separately just in case the efforts for merger are aborted and UNP members join the DP individually. The targets are those UNP assemblymen who are in favor of or at least not opposed to joining the DP.

The DP expects that as next year's local elections draw near, the atmosphere will grow more and more in favor of the merger of the opposition forces and the merger issue will become an active topic. But the DP thinks that the conditions are not yet ripe.



## Cambodia

### Ranariddh, Hun Sen Leave Separately for DPRK

*BK2405154294 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] At 1200 on 24 May His Royal Highness Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister, left for Pyongyang by Cambodian Air flight [words indistinct] to attend the roundtable for national reconciliation and national unity with the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea at His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk's residence of Chhanghsu-on.

At 1245 Samdech Hun Sen, second prime minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC], accompanied by His Excellency [H.E.] Sok An, co-minister of state of the RGC, also left Phnom Penh for Pyongyang to attend the roundtable by another Cambodian Air flight [word indistinct].

Also accompanying HRH Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen were, among others, H.E. Veng Sereivut, co-minister of state of the RGC and minister of tourism; H.E. Tea Chamrat, co-minister of national defense and representative of the Khmer Royal Armed Forces; H.E. Yu Hokkri, minister of the interior; and H.E. Ung Teaseam, under state secretary for information. Seeing them off at Pochentong airport were, among others, H.E. Loy Simchheang, acting chairman of the National Assembly of the RGC; H.E. Ung Phan, minister of state of the RGC in charge of inspection; H.E. Sam Rangsi, minister of state of the RGC and minister of economy and finance; and several excellencies, mesdames, and gentlemen from the National Assembly and various RGC institutions. Many commanders of the KRAF and national police as well as diplomats of several countries accredited to Cambodia were also present.

Before leaving, Samdech Hun Sen said this to both local and foreign journalists:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] [question indistinct].

[Hun Sen] My hope of success is only 0.1 percent.

[Correspondent] So, if the roundtable fails, will the cease-fire [words indistinct]?

[Hun Sen] I do not know [words indistinct]. I do not know whether the Khmer Rouge will agree to it or not or whether they will continue to fight. But the Khmer Rouge said they will come to the roundtable.

[Correspondent] [question indistinct].

[Hun Sen] Even if there were no Khmer Rouge, we still need foreign aid to strengthen the capability of our armed forces. [end recording]

### Chea Sim Leaves for Pyongyang

*BK2505043394 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0200 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] At 0925 on 25 May, Samdech Chea Sim, acting head of state and chairman of the Kingdom of Cambodia's National Assembly, left Phnom Penh for Pyongyang, DPRK, to attend a roundtable meeting to be held at the royal palace Chhanghsu-on. Seeing the samdech off at Pochentong Airport were several excellencies and mesdames who are members of the National Assembly and the Royal Government of Cambodia. Also present were the ambassadors of North Korea and the PRC and their wives.

### VGNUFC Editorial Views Roundtable Talks

*BK2505021194 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 May 94*

["Station editorial"]

[Text] On 17 May 1994, his majesty the king once again called for a roundtable meeting without preconditions to be held at the Chhanghsu-on Royal Palace in Pyongyang, DPRK. His Excellency Khieu Samphan and the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] totally support the royal appeal with a view to achieving national reconciliation and peace, thereby quickly ending the Vietnamese war of aggression. With this objective, the PDK has organized a delegation to attend the roundtable meeting without any preconditions.

Nonetheless, the two-headed government, Princeling Ranariddh, and the puppet Hun Sen, while claiming to support the meeting without preconditions, have created stumbling blocks to sabotage the parley. For instance, on 20 May 1994 the prince and the puppet made a blatant statement imposing certain conditions, especially a cease-fire prior to the meeting. At the behest of the communist Vietnamese and the Western alliance, the two puppets have repeated that a cease-fire is a precondition. The following is our answer:

1. The two heads and their bosses want to fool the national and international community into believing they really want peace and national reconciliation. In reality, they are fanning the flames of war.

2. The goal of the Vietnamese and the Western alliance is to make the roundtable meeting fail, thus delaying it. This would allow them to retreat, reorganize their military forces, and wait for the military aid they are busy seeking for the two puppets' forces. These forces are on the brink of collapse because of a lack of combat troops. They are retreating and regrouping their forces by drafting people to serve as militiamen and reserve troops they call local self-defense units. This is a maneuver to force people to serve as soldiers and fight while at the same time inflaming the war.



3. Princeling Ranariddh and the puppet Hun Sen have vociferously asked for military aid for the sole purpose of further fomenting the war and killing their fellow countrymen. The communist Vietnamese and the Western alliance have ordered them to do this. They do not want to see national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia.

This is the true nature and the root cause of the ongoing war triggered by the communist Vietnamese and the alliance, who are the ringleaders. The persistence of the communist Vietnamese and the alliance in continuing the war clearly shows that the roundtable will be sabotaged by every means. The communist Vietnamese and the alliance and their two puppets intend to use the roundtable while they retreat and reorganize their forces to further attack the people and Democratic Kampuchea.

The nation, people, and Democratic Kampuchea can see through the scheme of the two-headed clique and its bosses. They are determined to join hands more closely and continue their struggle against these schemes. We want to achieve national reconciliation and genuine peace, thereby allowing the people to live peacefully, work on their farm land, and earn a living.

#### **Article Criticizes Thai Opposition to Arms Aid**

*BK2305134094 Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAP in Cambodian 20-21 May 94 pp 1, 4*

[Unattributed article: "Wake Up"]

[Text] The king once said that foreign military aid might be the only measure to end the ongoing conflict between the Royal Government and the Khmer Rouge.

This statement triggered strong reaction from the alarmed Thai prime minister and members of the Royal Thai Government to the point that they called on the ASEAN countries to lobby against military aid from Western countries to Phnom Penh. However, many politicians condemn such a response from Thailand and regard it as an act of interference in internal affairs of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Political analysts on Cambodia revealed that Thailand does not want war in Cambodia to end because the fighting in Cambodia has all along enabled Thailand to reap massive profits from Cambodia's wealth, especially from the rich forests and gems along the border.

The analysts added that no country has the right to prohibit Cambodia from getting foreign military aid for strengthening her army. Cambodia has the right to receive the assistance and is able to prove to Thailand how to end the war through military means.

Is it now not the time for all of us, Cambodians, to wake up to face reality and stop quarrelling? Are there still Cambodian politicians who agree with such an assumption of the Thai side?

#### **Cabinet Approves Draft Immigration Bill**

*BK2305072194 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 May 94*

["Press communique" issued by the Royal Government Spokesman's Office in Phnom Penh on 21 May—read by announcer]

[Text] The cabinet held a plenary session on the morning of 20 May under the chairmanship of Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen, first and second prime ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia, to discuss the immigration bill and draft a royal decree on the boundaries, management, and control of the Siem Reap-Angkor region.

1. The immigration bill: The cabinet thoroughly discussed and then approved the bill, which is aimed at facilitating the control of aliens in Cambodia. The cabinet paid special attention to the status and rights of aliens in Cambodia. The draft legislation also incorporates the administrative regulations on the expulsion of aliens who violate the alien law and provides facilities and incentives for foreign investment in Cambodia. This bill will soon be presented to the National Assembly for deliberation and enactment.

2. The royal decree on the boundaries, management, and control of the Siem Reap-Angkor Region: The cabinet discussed and approved the royal decree. [words indistinct] for the benefit of the socioeconomic development and cultural work in the Siem Reap-Angkor region [words indistinct].

The cabinet session ended at 1830 in a spirit of unity and high sense of responsibility.

#### **Editorial Urges Speedy Enactment of Immigration Law**

*BK2405052894 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 23-24 May 94 pp 1, 2*

[Editorial: "The Truth and a Major Problem"]

[Text] It is reported that the Vietnamese people and government have made a strong demand to force residents and foreigners in Vietnam to live in special concentration zones. This is aimed at ensuring the safety of those people and that of the Vietnamese inhabitants as well.

The report also indicates that foreigners have been deceived bitterly by local people while the former, in turn, have created no less multitudinous insecurity and anarchy among the Vietnamese people and government.

In Cambodia, residents and foreigners, especially the Vietnamese and Thais, are in a similar situation and are even more powerful than those in Vietnam. They are living in an uncontrolled manner and have created indecency throughout the country. They are currently



polluting the environment along rivers and in villages; destroying fine ancient traditions; causing insecurity in society; and committing thievery, robbery, dupey, prostitution, obscenity, vices, and so on. As for the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, it has lately striven to produce an immigration law with the aim of taking different measures to restore social order.

Some local political analysts have expressed the belief that the political situation in Cambodia will ease to some extent if the government strives to codify the immigration law quickly and if the National Assembly speedily adopts it. Owing to the lack of a law, it is hard to organize these foreign residents in an orderly fashion. The delay in the promulgation of the law has been severely criticized.

It is also known that an anti-Vietnamese demonstration recently was deterred. Analysts are of the opinion that there will be obstacles in the implementation of the law as the problem of Vietnamese in Cambodia is complicated and also has political implications.

It is expected that there will be some reaction from the Vietnamese Government after the immigration law is enacted and after its enforcement. It, however, is hoped that the settlement of the issue of foreign residents in Cambodia will help ease some of the problems surrounding the issue of a roundtable meeting between the government and the Khmer Rouge.

#### \* Ages of CPP Parliamentarians Reported

94SE0021A Phnom Penh KAOH SANTEPHEAP in  
Cambodian 13 Jul 93 pp 1, 4

[Text] Ages of the representatives of the People's Party from youngest to oldest

2. His Excellency Suk Sam-Eng - 39
3. His Excellency Ven Vut - 39
4. Mrs. Men Sam-An - 40
5. His Excellency Chay Sangyun - 40
6. His Excellency Chhieng Yun - 42
7. His Excellency Sa Kheng - 42
8. His Excellency Khiev Kanharit - 42
9. His Excellency Hem Khan - 42
10. His Excellency Uk Rabun - 42
11. His Excellency Hun Sen - 42
12. His Excellency Chea Chanto - 42
13. His Excellency Sok An - 43
14. His Excellency So Khun - 44
15. His Excellency Ben Chhin - 44
16. Mrs. Som Kimsuor - 44
17. Mrs. Nin Saphon - 45
18. His Excellency Ney Pena - 45
19. His Excellency Suy Sem - 46
20. His Excellency Im Sitthi - 46
21. His Excellency Cheam Yiem - 47
22. His Excellency Long Hip - 48
23. His Excellency Tea Banh - 48
24. His Excellency Min Sean - 48
25. His Excellency Say Chhum - 48
26. His Excellency Van Sun-Heng - 49

27. His Excellency Ek Sam-Ol - 49
28. His Excellency Nguon Nhel - 51
29. His Excellency Un King - 51
30. His Excellency Im Chhunlim - 51
31. His Excellency Samret Pich - 51
32. His Excellency Chuor Leanghuot - 52
33. His Excellency Dit Munti - 52
34. His Excellency Pen Panh-Nha - 52
35. His Excellency Him Chhem - 54
36. His Excellency Boeuy Koeut - 54
37. His Excellency Mom Chimhuy - 54
38. His Excellency Phet Phanu - 55
39. His Excellency Bou Thang - 55
40. His Excellency Sar Kapon - 55
41. His Excellency Chuon Bunthol - 56
42. His Excellency Kong Sam-Ol - 57
43. His Excellency Chhea Thang - 58
44. His Excellency Thao Pongleat - 58
45. His Excellency Heng Samrin - 59
46. His Excellency Keat Chhon - 59
47. His Excellency Rung Phlamkesan - 61
48. His Excellency Chea Sim - 61
49. His Excellency Math Ly - 63
50. His Excellency Chea Sotth - 65
51. His Excellency Chem Snguon - 67

#### Rural Development To Receive 25% of Budget

BK2505065094 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in  
English 15-21 May 94 pp 1, 2

[By T. Mohan]

[Text] Phnom Penh—Sensitive to the fact that rural development will be the key to winning the continuing long-term battle against the recalcitrant Khmer Rouge and their supporters, the Royal Government has allocated a large chunk of its national budget towards this end.

The Royal Government's plans for rural development involve programmes wider than technical advances in agriculture alone.

The five principal ministries and secretariats are currently involved in rural development and are collectively allocated some 25 percent of the national budget.

Several contributing countries and agencies are also involved in rural development activities of various kinds, together with over 100 non-governmental organisations.

"There are some 17 priority areas that are seen as being critical to rural development and the Royal Government attaches great importance to pursuing a coordinated programme approach to rural development and to making a major thrust towards bringing development to the more remote areas. The priority areas are in providing adequate training and training centres, documentation centres and workshops and the providing of adequate water supply for drinking, domestic use and



irrigation," the report on National Programme to Rehabilitate and Develop Cambodia which was made available to THE CAMBODIA TIMES, said.

In addition to this, it also intends to continue the repatriation programme with emphasis being placed on integration and employment and continuing with, if funds permit, accelerating the mine awareness and clearance campaigns.

Other aspects of rural development include the implementation of a new integrated Family Food Production Programme for food security, repairing, rehabilitating and constructing rural roads, providing primary health care and fostering an expansion in rural credit.

"The government also intends to establish Community and Women's Development Centres and provide informal training in addition to establishing small enterprises and income generating activities. It also plans to establish model villages, develop alternative energy sources and protect the environment and natural resources and encourage reforestation," the report said.

To address these interconnected priorities, the Royal Government will pursue two parallel strategies.

Firstly, it is seeking to improve the management of rural development programmes, primarily by supporting greater consultation and better coordination among the development partners.

The principal objective is to strengthen the planning and delivery capacities and mechanisms of various agencies and organisations working in rural parts of the country which should be made effective in the short-term.

Secondly, the government is seeking to improve and to increase the linkages between the design and implementation of development programmes, mainly by promoting participatory methodologies and an integrated approach to rural development.

To pursue these strategies and its many programmes successfully, the government has identified two key policies to accelerate rural development.

The second is to ensure a shift towards an integrated and more people orientated approach to rural development in order to reinforce sustainability through people participation and gender sensitivity.

The report said that people's participation is crucial to the success of any rural initiative. In addition, rural development strategies must build people's confidence and expose them to new ideas and approaches consistent with a more open society, so that their participation becomes even more meaningful.

### **VGNUFC Claims Kep City 'Liberated' 21 May**

*BK2405020894 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] The people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea attacked the invading forces and state authorities of the communist Vietnamese puppets in Kep City, Kampot Province at 0400 on 21 May. We completely liberated the city after two hours of fighting, killing seven communist Vietnamese puppet soldiers and wounding 14 others. We destroyed 17 barracks, three B-40 rocket launchers, five AK and 10 SKS assault rifles, a 60-mm mortar, four military trucks, 10 military motorbikes, 10 big military motorboats, and other war materiel. We seized 11 AK assault rifles, three B-40 rocket launchers, three B-41 rocket launchers, a 60-mm mortar, a pistol, two cases of AK ammunition, 13 B-40 rockets, 15 B-41 rockets, 31 cases of RPK ammunition, a field radio, an ICOM radio-communication set, and other war materiel.

### **NADK Claims Bavel Liberated for 3d Time**

*BK2305071394 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 May 94*

[Excerpt] On 18 May the people and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] closely cooperated in sweeping away the communist Vietnamese puppet administration, both military and civilian, from below Ta Hen up to Bavel town and succeeded in liberating Bavel town for the third time. After a day of fighting, the results were as follows:

1. We crushed the communist Vietnamese puppet invading forces, killing 26 puppet soldiers and destroyed 24 AK's, five B-40's, three 60-mm mortars, two 12.7-mm machineguns, 20 military barracks, one ammo and arms depot, and three military trucks.
2. We seized 12 AK's, six B-40's, one RPD, one RPK, one SKS, 250 backpacks, 280 sets of military uniforms, and 150 military mosquito nets.
3. We liberated nine villages—namely, Ta Hen, Kdol, Pongro, Chheam, Thnong, Kon Khla, Thmei, Krasang, and Chamka Veang—and Bavel town. [passage omitted]

## **Indonesia**

### **Envoy Claims 'Victory' Over Planned Timor Meeting**

*BK2505055394 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1806 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Jakarta, May 24 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia's diplomacy in facing the Asia-Pacific conference on East Timor (APCET) has been successful and a 90-percent victory has been achieved, Ambassador Lopes Da Cruz said in Jakarta Tuesday night. As an example of the effectiveness of Indonesian diplomacy, he pointed to the



cancellation of attendance of the French and Portuguese first ladies who were originally scheduled to deliver a keynote address at APCET in Manila, May 30-June 2.

"With the cancellation of the attendance of the two first ladies, we have won 60 percent," said Da Cruz, who has just arrived back from West Europe where he joined a religious occasion.

Furthermore, with Philippine President Fidel Ramos banning foreign participants from taking part in the conference, Indonesia has achieved a 90-percent victory against its adversaries, namely those who were against the integration of East Timor into the Indonesian territory.

"Let us consider the remaining 10 percent is a 'present' to them," he said with a broad laugh.

Lopes Da Cruz, who knew a lot about Ramos Horta, the chief adversary against the integration, said further that actually all the international activities with regard to East Timor were merely Horta's means of collecting money.

"He has nothing to do, and it is only from the seminars on East Timor which he made a project that he could survive," he said. Da Cruz also said that Ramos Horta was very shrewd. He now turned to Asia for his East Timor seminars after failing to turn the issue of East Timor into an international topic in Europe. Da Cruz concluded that now Indonesia has the upper hand in dealing with APCET.

#### **Ali Alatas Meets With South Korean Counterpart**

*SK2305013094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0030 GMT  
23 May 94*

[Text] Jakarta, May 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea cautiously asked Indonesia Monday to persuade the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to take a balanced view of South and North Korea, especially in the nuclear dispute, as NAM foreign ministers prepare to meet in Cairo next week.

Visiting Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, meeting his counterpart Ali Alatas in morning talks, explained North Korea's obligation to accept International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections, South Korean officials said.

Indonesia chairs the Non-Aligned Movement and is the subject of heavy diplomatic lobbying by North Korea, which keeps its third largest mission here with a staff of 25 to serve as a base camp for Southeast Asia.

NAM foreign ministers meet on May 31 in Cairo, with the North Korean nuclear problem on the agenda for the first time for inclusion in the ministerial statement due at the meeting.

Han requested Indonesian support for South Korea's first bid for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security

Council in 1996-97, the officials said. Their discussions included an exchange of views on overall revisions to the security council makeup, they said.

The two foreign ministers also swapped views on the upcoming Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit in November, to be hosted by Indonesia.

South Korean officials expect a major difference from last year's APEC summit in Seattle, Washington, which was mostly dominated by the United States and other advanced countries.

This year, the home advantage and participation of Malaysian Premier Mohamad Mahathir are likely to change the tone and direction in favor of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to the officials.

South Korean President Kim Yong-sam plans to attend the APEC summit.

The foreign ministers touched base on bilateral trade issues, expressing satisfaction at the steady increase in volume and at active investment by the South Korean side.

Two-way trade is predicted to reach 5.1 billion U.S. dollars this year with Seoul actually ending up about 500 million dollars in the red.

Han asked for Jakarta's cooperation in ensuring a steady supply of petroleum and liquefied natural gas (LNG) to South Korea, the officials said.

South Korea imports most of its LNG from Indonesia. This year, 3.7 million tons of LNG out of the expected 4.7 million tons in demand should come from Indonesia.

The South Korean foreign minister winds up his visit to Indonesia on Tuesday after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto.

#### **Trade Agreement Signed With Czech Republic**

*BK2405145694 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1337 GMT  
24 May 94*

[Text] Jakarta, May 24 (OANA/ANTARA)—The Governments of Indonesia and Czech signed here Monday a new trade agreement in an effort to boost bilateral trade ties.

Czech Minister for Industry and Trade Vladimir Dlouhy in a press conference after signing the agreement with his counterpart, Indonesian Minister for Trade S.B. Judono, said that the two countries' business circles are expected to realize the trade agreement.

Previous trade agreement between Indonesia and Czechoslovakia, signed in 1975, terminated when Czechoslovakia was split into two countries, Czech and Slovakia, on January 1, 1993.



According to Dlouhy, Czech offers ample and good opportunities for Indonesian businessmen to increase exports to the East European countries because Czech is now an open market with a favourable macro-economic condition.

He also said that Czech businessmen are interested to form partnership with their Indonesian counterparts in manufacturing Tata truck engines, which have been exported to Egypt, Turkey, China and North Korea. Besides, he went on, Czech automotive industry is also interested to export Skoda cars to Indonesia.

Czech businessmen are also interested to be involved in the construction of a toll road between Cikampek and Padalarang in West Java, he added.

In the meantime, Judono said that Czech is indeed a potential market for Indonesia's commodities and that it is the right gateway for Indonesian commodities to enter the eastern and central European markets. He also appealed to Indonesian businessmen to make harder efforts so as to gain access to the Czech market, especially in view of a trade deficit of 4 million U.S. dollars recorded in 1993 in favour of Indonesia.

Indonesia usually imports from Czech among other things steel, raw materials for plastics, milk, machinery and equipment for cement factories, glassware and chemical products, and exports inter alia its natural rubber, coffee, plywood, office machinery, furniture, fisheries produce, telecommunications equipment and textiles.

### Laos

#### Trade Union Group Departs for PRC, DPRK, Mongolia

*BK2305104194 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 21 May 94*

[Text] On 19 May, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU] headed by Khampan Philavong, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the FLTU Central Committee, left Vientiane for friendship visits to the PRC, the DPRK, and the Republic of Mongolia from 19 May to 6 June. During its visits to the three countries, the delegation is scheduled to hold talks and exchange views with the trade union organizations of those countries.

Seeing the delegation at Wattai Airport were Bounpon Sangsomsak, vice chairman of the FLTU Central Committee; members of the FLTU Central Committee; department directors and deputy directors; Li Jiazhong and Chang Yong-chun, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC and the DPRK to Laos; and (Spulev), adviser to the Mongolian ambassador to Laos.

#### Ambassador Denies Reports of Cabinet Reshuffle

*BK2005031194 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 94 p A2*

[Text] The Lao Ambassador to Thailand, Bounkeut Sangsomsak, denied reports of an imminent cabinet reshuffle in his country, and insisted any change was still a long time off.

"Normally a change could be expected every five years, at the party congress," Bounkeut said. He said the next party congress would be held in two years. During the Fifth Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress in 1991, party Secretary-General Kaysone Phomvihane became president of Laos and Khamthai Siphandon replaced him as prime minister. The ambassador denied an earlier report that a large-scale change was expected soon in the cabinet, saying the report was inaccurate. "The change will not come so soon," he said.

The report said six cabinet posts—four economic and two security affairs—would be affected by the change. There has been frequent speculation about changes in Laos since the death of President Kaysone in November, 1992. After his death, there was one minor cabinet reshuffle in which Somsavat Lengsavat became foreign minister to replace Phoun Sipaseut.

### Philippines

#### Ramos Comments on East Timor, ASEAN Meeting

*BK2505105894 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in English 0640 GMT 25 May 94*

[Weekly news conference by President Fidel V. Ramos with domestic and foreign correspondents at Malacanang Palace in Manila—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Ramos] On the question of the East Timor Conference, I affirm once more that the Philippine Government has acted—as it will always act—in accordance with the national interest.

Being geographic neighbors and ASEAN partners, the Philippines and Indonesia share certain long-term interests as I have said before. Among those interests is the maintenance of the peace and stability of our region and the pursuit of further regional development. These are essential for us to realize our hopes for the continued progress and prosperity of all our peoples. Respect for one another's territorial integrity; noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and the ASEAN practice of quiet, bilateral, and regional dialogue are the tried and tested tools that have helped us maintain the stability that we now enjoy in Southeast Asia.

In this context, therefore, let our discussions on this question with Indonesia take their course in the ASEAN way.



The Philippines and Indonesia have many other common objectives to pursue and we should do so, keeping our long-term interests in mind. [passage omitted]

I also would like to reiterate our previous statement in regard to our attachment of great importance to the ARF—the ASEAN Regional Forum—which is scheduled to meet on 25 July in Bangkok. Right now, the senior officials of ASEAN are meeting preparatory to the ministerial meeting.

The ARF is a key initiative and an unprecedented forum for it brings together practically all the countries in the region for the first time—even those outside ASEAN—to discuss regional security items of common concern in the Asia-Pacific region. The ASEAN countries plus Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, Korea, Japan, Laos, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russia, United States, and Vietnam are all ARF participants.

The Philippines has been one of the leading advocates promoting greater regional security dialogue. And since the end of the Cold War, the Philippines has believed that the countries of the region must take advantage of the new opportunities to jointly talk about security issues that in the past had been treated in a less comprehensive manner.

In the meeting currently being held in Bangkok, we have called on our fellow ASEAN partners to move the forum into a much more closely coordinated body.

On the U.S. grant of MFN status to China, which according to reports is at the point of decision making, we have this statement: We would like to reiterate the established position of the Philippine Government supporting the continued grant of most favored nation or MFN status to China. China is now a major trading nation, of increasingly important significance not just to the United States but to all countries of the Asia-Pacific region including the Philippines. At the same time, in line with this economic modernization policy, Beijing has shown greater openness toward the regional economy—reflecting that China, too, needs its friends abroad for its continued growth and prosperity. This is an extremely positive development that benefits the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

The Philippines, as do many other countries, does not believe in linking trade with nontrade or political issues. We believe trade and economic issues should be separated from nontrade and political issues such as human rights. Otherwise, there is the danger that strong countries might impose all manner of political conditionalities on the smaller members of the global trading community. This is a situation we would want to avoid where such conditionalities might easily be used as new forms of protectionism.

I would like to emphasize that because there is an editorial in one of our leading newspapers today—I will not show the masthead anymore, please do your own

research—castigating the president and the government for issuing that first statement a few days ago as if we have nothing to do in that issue. Well, I explained in this statement that a prosperous China is good for the development of the entire Asia-Pacific region, including our own. But better than that, a prosperous and stable China is to our own national interest as well as to the mutual regional interest of everyone in the region. [passage omitted]

#### **Further on Attempt To Hold Meeting on E. Timor**

##### **Meeting With Indonesia Cancelled**

*BK2305111294 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] The crisis between the Philippines and Indonesia due to the upcoming conference on East Timor is still not over. A high-level meeting between Filipino and Indonesian officials was canceled earlier today. President Fidel Ramos was scheduled to meet Indonesian Industry Minister Tunki Ariwibowo and the Indonesian ambassador. However, the Indonesian Embassy revealed that Minister Ariwibowo is still in the United States, and the meeting was rescheduled.

Meanwhile, Malacanang [presidential office] officials admitted that the incident has something to do with the East Timor crisis.

##### **More Foreigners Banned From Meeting**

*BK2405040794 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Twelve more foreigners were banned from entering the country to take part in human rights conference on East Timor. This brings to 20 the number of foreigners banned from the East Timor meeting. East Timor resistance leader Jose Ramos Horta was among those who were earlier banned from entering the Philippines.

Meanwhile, Senate President Edgardo Angara is supporting the move to ban the participation of foreigners in the conference. For his part, Senator Arturo Tolentino expressed concern over the ban. He says the move reflects a weakness in the country's foreign policy.

#### **Vietnam**

##### **U.S. Experts Conclude Latest MIA Search**

*BK2505111294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Vietnamese and American experts on Tuesday concluded their latest search for MIA's during the Vietnam War. A spokesman for the American military delegation in Hanoi said the joint American-Vietnamese team working in central and north Vietnam had discovered a crashed plane and several sets of remains during their one-month search. American war veterans have



started seeking measures to help Vietnam in the search for 300,000 Vietnamese soldiers who were reported missing during the war.

### **Ho Chi Minh City Delegation Visits China**

*BK2405143994 Hanoi VNA in English 1401 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 24—A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Vo Tran Chi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and secretary of the city's party committee has paid a working visit to China recently.

On May 21, Ho Chi Minh City's delegation was received by Mr. Hu Jin Tao, Politburo member of the Communist Party of China, during which Mr. Hu Jin Tao affirmed that the Chinese party, government and people have always attached importance to the development of the friendship with the Vietnamese party, government and people. He also expressed his pleasure at the establishment of the friendly, cooperative ties between Shanghai and Ho Chi Minh City and hoped that the relations would be further developed, thus effectively contributing to the development of friendship between the two parties and two countries.

For his part, Mr. Vo Tran Chi said he hoped that his visit to China will make contribution to promoting multifaceted cooperation, and sharing experiences between each other, which, he considered, is very necessary to build and develop the economy of each country and help consolidate and develop the friendship between the two countries.

Earlier, Ho Chi Minh City's delegation toured Shanghai and other localities.

It left Beijing for home on the same day.

### **Authorities Release Detained Malay Fishing Boat**

*BK2405064894 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Soc Trang provincial authorities in southern Vietnam freed a Malaysian fishing vessel and its crew of 31 Thais and three Malaysians late yesterday. Malaysian Consul General in Ho Chi Minh City Mr. M.H. Arshad told reporters in Hanoi the crew and the boat can sail home today barring any further hitches. He said the boat owner had promised to the provincial authorities that he would settle the fines in full by Saturday at the earliest. The provincial authorities had fined the fishermen 108,000 ringgit after the Vietnamese Navy caught them fishing in Vietnam's territorial waters on 3 May. The boat owner—who acted independently, bypassing diplomatic channels—[words indistinct] 1,000 ringgit when he first arrived in Soc Trang to secure the release of his boat and crew.

### **Aviation Cooperation Agreement Signed With Japan**

*BK2405153894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Mr. Nguyen Hong Nhi, director general of the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department, acting on behalf of the Vietnamese Government; and Mr. (?Akihiko Foru), Japanese charge d'affaires in Vietnam, acting on behalf of the Japanese Government, signed an agreement on 23 May in Hanoi on aviation transport. The signing of the agreement lays a foundation for establishing an air link between the two countries and contributes to promoting economic and cultural interaction, and bilateral cooperation in all fields.

### **Democracy Activist Begins Hunger Strike**

*BK2505074294 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 25 May 94*

[By Robert Templer]

[Text] HANOI, May 25 (AFP)—A Vietnamese university professor and democracy activist imprisoned for 15 years has gone on hunger strike after being shackled for refusing to carry out hard labour, a human rights groups said in a statement Wednesday. Doan Viet Hoat, a former professor of English literature, was transferred from a re-education camp to solitary confinement in a prison for hardened criminals and denied visits from his wife after beginning the hunger strike in early April, Human Rights Watch/Asia said. The group said it was concerned that Hoat's health could have deteriorated and that he had been ordered shackled by the camp director.

Hoat, sentenced last year to 20 years in prison—later reduced to 15—for “attempting to overthrow the government” by producing an underground newsletter, is in poor health with a serious kidney ailment, the independent group said.

Vietnamese authorities have transferred Hoat five times since he was jailed in May last year and he is now being held in the Thanh Cam camp in a malarial jungle area near the border with Laos.

Although Hoat's newsletter, Freedom Forum, called for democratic reforms, it did not endorse violent action against the government, the human rights group said. Hoat's wife, Tran Thi Thuc, has petitioned the government for his release and demanded access to him to provide medicines and food, the statement said. Thuc said she had travelled more than a thousand kilometres (600 miles) from Ho Chi Minh City to the Ba Sao re-education camp only to discover that her husband had been transferred to another prison.

“The entire journey involved a week of tiring travel and waiting around, yet I still was not able to see my husband for a minute,” she said in a letter addressed to top



government leaders. As Hoat had not been sentenced to hard labour, he had a right to refuse such work as crushing stones, she said.

"My husband has a severe case of kidney stones. My family has to follow his health condition closely," she said. "But while he was being moved constantly, we lost contact with him; and even when we located him we weren't allowed to meet with him, so how can we know he is in good health?" she said.

Human Rights Watch/Asia has appealed for Hoat's immediate release as he "is imprisoned in violation of international law for exercising his right to free expression."

The New York-based group has been strongly critical of Vietnam's human rights record, which as emerged as an issue in discussions with the United States on normalising relations. A recent State Department report gave Vietnam a mixed review, saying that while the 1992 constitution gave some legal guarantees of basic rights, political and religious dissidents were still being held for the peaceful expression of their views.

Vietnamese and US officials held talks in New York on the issue in March, but Hanoi has said that while it will welcome a dialogue on human rights it will not tolerate what it calls "interference in its internal affairs."

#### **News Conference Previews National Assembly Session**

*BK2405155894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] The office of the Vietnamese National Assembly held an international news conference in Hanoi on the afternoon of 24 May on the occasion of the opening of the Ninth National Assembly's fifth session.

The conference was attended by a large number of representatives of the foreign news media and by many press and cultural attaches from various embassies.

Vu Mao, head of the Office of the National Assembly, said: This time the National Assembly session will open on the morning of 26 May. According to the main agenda and contents of the session, deputies will study and pass a labor code; examine the draft law on domestic investment encouragement and four other draft laws; hear a government report on its activities in the first six months of the year; and discuss activities to be carried out by the National Assembly in the last six months of 1994.

The National Assembly will also heard a topical report on its activities of the National Assembly, on foreign relations and managerial work—and on the Supreme People's Organ of Control. It will examine and ratify the United Nations' Convention on the Law of the Sea, and so forth.

Asked by an AP correspondent about whether the labor code provides any guarantee for workers' right to go on strike and under what circumstances, Vu Mao said: The labor code has one point stipulating workers' right to go on strike. The purpose of this is to guarantee the rights of workers and employers as well. Of course, such a labor strike must not be allowed to effect the common activities of the community.

As for a question raised by a REUTER correspondent about whether the labor code stipulates the minimum wage for workers? Vu Mao said: The code of law in question does not stipulate the minimum wage. This is because a law can remain stable for a relative period, but the wage scale may vary according to the economic development situation in each period of time. If there is ever a need to stipulate the minimum wage, a by-law is suffice.

With regard to a question raised by a Cuban news agency correspondent about whether the National Assembly, while examining and ratifying the United Nations' Convention on the Law of the Sea, will discuss or make any declarations on the Truong Sa [Spratly] archipelago, Vu Mao said: While the deputies are examining and ratifying this convention, they will not discuss nor make public any documents on the Truong Sa archipelago. He went on: Vietnam consistently wishes to resolve the Truong Sa issue through peaceful and friendly negotiations with the countries concerned.

#### **Prime Minister Tours EPZ in Ho Chi Minh City**

*BK2405154094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet has made an inspection tour of the Tan Thuan Export Processing Zone [EPZ] and the newly built Phu Lam Transformer Station for the north-south power transmission line on the outskirts of Ho Chi Minh City.

He had working sessions with the city officials on socio-economic development for the next few years. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet reiterated that the Vietnamese Government will encourage and create favorable conditions for foreign companies to invest in the country for mutual benefit. He said the government will consider possible cooperation with Thailand and Singapore in building new industrial zones in the key economic triangle embracing Ho Chi Minh City, Bien Hoa, and Vung Tau.

#### **Vu Oanh Visits Vinh Phu Province**

*BK2305113294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 94*

[Text] Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, just paid a working visit to party committees and people in Vinh Phu Province. Speaking to the local people and officials, Comrade Vu Oanh welcomed Vinh Phu party committees for their



good implementation of resolutions from the central level in socioeconomic development and improving people's life.

Vinh Phu is a province that initiated the agriculture contractual system. Entering the new era of national industrialization and modernization, Vinh Phu needs to continue its renovation undertaking to create a driving force in production to further improve productivity and quality. The province should mobilize more capital from the public and provide guidance to the people so that they can use their capital efficiently to increase production and generate more jobs for the working people. With its potential, the province needs to quickly cover empty land and barren hills with greenery and plant more fruit trees and trees of high economic value. Vinh Phu should also attach importance to the improvement of education, health, and cultural service. It must consider this service one of the important factors in its socioeconomic development strategy.

**\* Vice Minister on Marine Resources Exploitation**

942E0047A Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN  
DAN in Vietnamese Mar 94 pp 4-7, 70

[Article by Huynh Cong Hoa, vice minister of marine products]

[Text] Our country's seas have a rich and varied nature. For generations, the ocean has supplied our people with valuable items. "Golden forests and silver oceans" is an old saying of our people and a generalization about the rich nature of our country. Ocean resources in general and marine products in particular have always played an important role in the national economy and been viewed as one of Vietnam's leading economic sectors. Thus, exploiting, protecting, and developing our marine resources in conjunction with defending our national sovereignty at sea is extremely important both economically and politically and with respect to national defense and security. This is a large and complex problem. It is the task of the entire country, which includes the marine products sector. In this article, we will mention only a number of problems so that readers can study them.

1. A number of natural characteristics and the marine products potential of Vietnam.

Vietnam's coastline runs for 3,260 km, passing through 13 latitudes from north to south. The ratio of the mainland coastline to the mainland area is rather high: 1 km:100 square km. The world average is only 1:600. Our country's various coastal areas differ greatly in terms of climate, weather, and hydrologic and crop systems. Our string of islands consists of approximately 4,000 large and small islands, which includes two large archipelagoes, the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa [Spratly] islands. There are many coral reef areas and many bays and inlets that provide good conditions for many types of marine products to live, grow, and reproduce.

The monsoons and the geography of the East Sea have formed a special ocean current system that reverses direction in accord with the two monsoon winds, that is, the northeasterly monsoon in the cold season and the southwesterly monsoon in the hot season. The coastal tides are very complex, because they are controlled by both the terrain and the ocean bottom. The area near the shore of the Gulf of Tonkin has a typical solar tidal system. The Thuan An (Hue) seaport area has an irregular semi-solar tidal system. Other areas have mixed tidal systems. The amplitude of the tides differs from one area to the next. The depths of the coastal areas vary greatly. Every year, there is an average of 9-12 typhoons in the East Sea and approximately 30-35 northeasterly monsoon winds that influence mainly the northern and central provinces.

The above characteristics exert an important influence on the distribution of the marine products and on the harvesting and protection seasons.

On marine products: Based on many survey and research projects, Vietnam's marine products reserves have been estimated at approximately 3-3.5 million tons. Approximately 1.2-1.4 millions tons a year can be harvested. Our country's marine products are rich and varied, and to date we have identified only about 2,000 species of fish belonging to many different families and orders. There are 1,600 species of crustacea, which includes about 70 species of shrimp. There are about 2,500 species of molluscs and more than 600 species of seaweed. Besides this, Vietnam's seas also have many types of marine products of high economic value such as sea slugs, hydrophiidae, abalone, clams, rays, sea turtles, sea animals, and oysters.

Based on the different geological, climatic, and hydrologic conditions and different biological systems, our seas can be divided into four main zones: the Gulf of Tonkin, the central sea, the eastern Nam Bo sea, and the western Nam Bo sea.

2. The situation in exploiting marine products and security in Vietnamese waters.

As for the situation in exploiting marine products in Vietnamese sea areas, our country's fishing industry is a people's industry that is presently carried on mainly near the shore. We have approximately 68,000 ships and boats, about 80 percent of which have been equipped with motors with a total capacity of almost 1 million horsepower. Of these, about 80-90 percent are of small size of 40 CV or less. The harvesting industry is composed of 6 groups with more than 40 types, with the most widespread being dragnet fishing, encirclement, draw fishing, hook fishing, and seabed basket fishing. There are more than 300,000 fishermen and more than 500,000 people engaged in processing and rear service activities to support the fishing industry.

During the 10-year period 1982-1992, the country's gross production of marine products increased every year. In 1992 production reached 721,681 tons, and in



1993 production is expected to reach 793,324 tons. In general, production has increased every year, but the new requirement is that quantities must increase constantly and, at the same time, the sources must be protected so that we can exploit these sources long into the future. Fishing activities today are concentrated mainly in coastal areas from a depth of 35 meters or less and to the maximum depth permitted (with bottom and surface fish). Approximately 80-90 percent of the fishing activities are carried on in this area. Thus, activities aimed at increasing fishing yields are being carried on mainly in depths of 50 meters or more, particularly in deep-sea areas. Catches of surface fish can increase to 160,000 tons a year.

Today, the fishing industry is confronted by the reality that a high percentage of the marine products caught are not yet fully mature when caught. This is particularly true for shrimp, a number of species of fish, and mollusca having export value. This is a danger that must be dealt with promptly; otherwise, a number of valuable species such as groupers, lobsters, and "diep" face the threat of extinction. Along with this, there is the use of inefficient fishing techniques and tools. In particular, explosives are used to extract and kill many species of marine products, which destroys the ecological conditions and changes the growth and reproduction environments of the various species of marine products. In just 1992 and 1993, more than 600 cases were tried involving more than 700 boats that used explosives to catch marine products, and [officials] seized 7,685 kg of explosives, 544 mines, 14,884 detonators, and 1,046 meters of slow-burning fuses. Environmental pollution is increasing because of industrial waste, waste matter emitted by ships at sea, and waste matter released by the oil and gas drilling platforms. Together with the destruction of the headwater forests, mangrove swamps, underground reefs, coral zones, and so on, this has had a great effect on the sources of marine products. Thus, the important and pressing problem today is to tie exploiting the marine products with protecting the marine product sources and protecting the environment. This is the only way to ensure an increase in productivity and yields and keep from exhausting our country's valuable marine products and ocean environment.

Concerning security at sea, to date, it can be said that few of our country's sea areas, particularly areas in our territorial waters and special economic zones, have been fully exploited. In recent years, disputes over sea areas and islands have been very complex, and this will continue to be the cause in the future. This is the case in two main areas, the northeastern sea and the southwestern sea.

In the Gulf of Tonkin, the Truong Sa [Spratly] Islands, and the Bai Tu Chinh area, many boats and ships of various types (fishing boats, warships, seismology ships, ocean survey ships, and so on) from various countries have regularly operated illegally, with the average being 20-80 ships a day. The situation in the southwestern coastal area is also very complex.

Foreign ships entering our territorial waters, illegally extracting marine products, and engaging in various activities for a variety of reasons is a very serious situation. Each year, foreign fishing boats illegally catch more than 1 million tons of fish in our waters, which is more than we catch. Also, many foreign ships illegally survey our sea areas, cause provocations, and threaten the safety of our oil and gas exploration and extraction activities. They also seize Vietnamese ships operating and fishing in Vietnamese waters. In 1993 alone, foreign ships seized 152 Vietnamese boats and 249 fishermen and 29 ships belonging to the Ministry of Communications and transportation and the Ministry of Marine Products.

The above situation is posing a serious threat to the peaceful working life of our people, threatening our security, and encroaching on our national sovereignty at sea.

3. Exploiting the marine products in conjunction with maintaining the security and sovereignty of the state in the East Sea.

From the actual activities of the marine products sector, we can see that the presence of Vietnamese fishing boats at sea, particularly on the open seas and at remote islands, has contributed to discovering, expelling, and seizing foreign ships, blocking their illegal activities in our territorial waters, and protecting the sovereignty and manifesting our ownership in the fatherland's sea areas. In past years, many local and central fishing units that have worked together in catching marine products have participated in discovering and expelling foreign fishing boats and a number of foreign boats conducting seismological surveys in the East Sea by "throwing nets" fore and aft or surrounding the foreign ship, which has had the effect of blocking or slowing the speed of the enemy and enabling border defense forces and naval forces to deal with the situation promptly and force them to withdraw. Naval groups and fishing fleets of the Kien Giang and Minh Hai provincial marine products sectors have carried on fishing activities and dealt directly with threats by enemy ships. They have also expelled and seized foreign boats that have encroached on our territorial waters. They have closely coordinated carrying on production activities with protecting production and maintaining security and national sovereignty at sea.

The policy of having people go to live and work on the islands having the necessary conditions is a good way to tie the work of catching and processing marine products to the task of protecting our sovereignty and security at sea. On the Chau island in Kien Giang Province, the policy is to provide help so that every fishing household can borrow money and to allocate 20 million dong to build houses on the islands and buy boats. The fishermen there have responded positively to this policy. On the other hand, the infantry forces on the islands have implemented many positive measures to help the people build schools and medical aid stations and enable them to carry on production with peace of mind and become



masters on the islands and at sea. Haiphong has a policy of encouraging fishermen to establish enterprises on a number of islands in the Gulf of Tonkin in order to carry on fishing activities. The Ministry of Marine Products has plans to invest in the material and technical base in conjunction with taking credit loans and borrowing money from abroad at a low or favorable rate of interest in order to build marine products processing installations and repair installations and to buy boats, ships, and other means (approximately 100-120 boats a year of 100CV or more). In 1993, on a number of islands, there were programs concerning investment capital. Based on the plans to expand the fishing industry in conjunction with the program to move people to key areas and islands, along with building marine products production installations, attention must be given to developing the cultural, social, communications, and information bases in order to stabilize the lives of the people, enable them to produce with their minds at ease, and protect our national sovereignty at sea and on the islands.

In conjunction with naval and other forces, the Ministry of Marine Products must organize things to bring fishing fleets to a number of important sea areas (such as the Truong Sa Islands) in order to protect the fishing grounds and ocean resources. What is even more important is that we must constantly have fishing forces in those places that are ready to coordinate with the Ministry of Marine Products in order to manifest our sovereignty and protect our national sovereignty at sea.

In order to maintain large fishing forces on the open seas and in remote ocean areas, the Ministry of Marine Products and the coastal localities must regularly organize things to enable the fishermen to take long-term loans (10 years), medium-term loans (5 years), and short-term loans (1-2 years) at a low rate of interest to build large boats and purchase fishing gear and have high productivity. At the same time, rear services and other services and product storage must be organized well so that the fishermen can carry on production in remote sea areas for longer periods. In 1993, fishermen on Phu Quy Island in Binh Thuan assembled a 55-boat fishing fleet, caught marine products in the Truong Sa area, and earned revenues of more than 3 billion dong. This is a good example from which other localities can gain experience. To ensure that the people stick close to the remote fishing grounds, particularly those in important sea areas, besides the investments by the state and marine products sector in materials and techniques, naval and border defense forces must guide things closely, organize things efficiently, provide support, and provide protection so that fishermen can produce with their minds at ease.

The naval forces must also organize flotillas to make patrols and provide protection and also to catch marine products and provide services far out at sea. They must coordinate things with the fishing forces of the localities

and marine products sector and create a broad fishing line on the open seas. Only in this way will results be achieved in protecting and exploiting our sea resources and defending our national sovereignty at sea.

The ocean fishing forces require centralized and unified guidance. There must be plans to organize and protect production. Every fishing group must carry out the fishing tasks and also help defend and manifest Vietnam's sovereignty in remote sea areas. Attention must be given to applying the experiences of the fishermen in order to formulate production plans and protect production. Plans must be formulated to coordinate things closely between the armed forces and the production forces at sea. The ocean lines of defense and the all-people's national defense and people's security front at sea must be solidified. Stability and safety must be maintained for economic activities at sea. International laws of the sea must be obeyed strictly, our national sovereignty at sea must be defended resolutely, and peace and stability in the East Sea must be maintained.

In order to carry out the tasks of exploiting, protecting, and developing the marine product resources along with defending the sovereignty of our state in the East Sea firmly, we would like to make a number of proposals:

1. Intensive propaganda and education activities must be strengthened for all strata of people, particularly for leading and managerial cadres, so that they clearly understand both international and domestic laws on the sea and have a deep understanding concerning national sovereignty at sea, on the islands, and on the continental shelf. Within this is the problem of exploiting and protecting our sources of marine products along with defending Vietnam's sovereignty in the East Sea.

2. The state should soon formulate a policy giving priority to investing in ocean marine products research programs in order to have a basis for making forecasts, guiding fishing activities, and effectively protecting the sources.

Investments in technical means and equipment and information must be increased for the forces engaged in protecting our sources of marine products in order to coordinate things with the naval and border defense forces in controlling the activities of the ships at sea.

4. Procedures and policies must be implemented to encourage fishermen to exploit the open seas and settle and work on the islands (give priority to them in making loans, give initial tax exemptions, build bridges and ports, and formulate cultural and social policies and procedures).

5. We should expand international cooperation, particularly with other countries in the region, concerning fishing on the open seas and cooperate in surveying ocean marine product sources and in obtaining and storing products.



## Australia

### Alexander Downer Elected New Liberal Party Leader

*BK2305061194 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0500 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Australia's opposition Liberal Party has opted for a younger image, installing the up-and-coming treasury spokesman, Alexander Downer, to lead the party. Australian affairs correspondent Linda Mottram reports Liberal Party MP's in Canberra today voted to oust Dr. John Hewson from the leadership by 43 votes to 36:

[Begin Mottram recording] The result finally ends the troubled leadership of John Hewson, installing instead the 42-year-old former Oxford scholar Alexander Downer, a third generation politician and the first ever leader of the Liberal Party to come from the state of South Australia. Accepting the so-called youth ticket, Liberal MP's also voted for a change of deputy leader, replacing Dr. Michael Wooldridge with the 45-year-old finance spokesman, Peter Costello.

Liberal leader Downer has promised a broad policy statement in the near future, and he wants to trim the size of Dr. Hewson's bloated shadow ministry. Mr. Downer had been touting his leadership as a chance for a fresh start for a party out of government for more than a decade.

John Hewson's future in politics remains to be clarified.  
[end recording]

## New Zealand

### Bolger Denies 'Dodging' E. Timor Issue in Jakarta

*BK2305141394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English  
0100 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Jim Bolger, has denied dodging human rights issues in talks with Indonesia's President Suharto. He says he clearly voiced his concerns about the situation in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor during a visit to Jakarta last week.

New Zealand's opposition Labor Party has condemned conciliatory remarks made by Mr. Bolger after his meeting with Mr. Suharto, branding him an apologist for Indonesia. But Mr. Bolger said he discussed the situation in East Timor at length with the Indonesian leader. He said he conveyed the substance of a petition signed by 51 of New Zealand's 99 members of parliament protesting against human rights abuses in the territory. Mr. Bolger said the suggestion that the warmth of his welcome in Indonesia stopped him from talking about the issue is simply wrong.

### Bolger Sending 250 Peacekeepers to Bosnia

*BK2405033194 Hong Kong AFP in English 0320 GMT  
24 May 94*

[By Michael Field]

[Text] WELLINGTON, May 24 (AFP)—New Zealand will send 250 infantry soldiers to join the United Nations protection force in former Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Jim Bolger announced Tuesday. The force, which will be attached to a British company, amounts to around 10 percent of New Zealand combat ready troops and is the country's biggest military commitment since the Vietnam War.

"This is not a decision the government has reached lightly, but I firmly believe it is the right decision," Bolger told parliament in announcing New Zealand's first contribution to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia.

The prime minister said New Zealand had special responsibilities as a current member of the Security Council and as a founding member of the United Nations. He said the New Zealanders would face danger. "The nature of the conflicts and the tasks undertaken by UNPROFOR make this unavoidable," Bolger added: "Peacekeeping is no soft option in defence terms," he said.

"We will take every care to minimize the risk to our personnel, but the element of risk cannot be totally removed."

The force is to have six weeks training immediately in New Zealand and would then leave for two weeks training in Britain before deployment in Bosnia. An attempt to hold a parliamentary debate on the contribution was frustrated when the leader of the small opposition New Zealand First Party, Winston Peters, objected. The main opposition Labour Party said they supported the contribution.

"This is not New Zealand going to fight a European war, it is a New Zealand contribution to maintaining peace," opposition leader Helen Clark said.

"The government considers it important that New Zealand as a small member state, strongly committed to the founding principles of the United Nations, plays its part to the greatest extent possible of supporting and implementing the decisions of the UN Security Council," the prime minister told MPs. He said the size of the contribution was determined in order to meet UNPROFOR requirements and to be as self-sufficient as possible.

"It would enjoy a distinctive national identity yet be readily integrated into the larger British unit," Bolger said. "Satisfactory arrangements can be established to ensure that New Zealand would retain full control of the New Zealand contingent while operationally attached to a British battalion." Thirty six other nations also contribute to UNPROFOR.



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